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Established 1887

Premier Concedes As Greek Socialist **Party Wins Vote**

Democracy Party in Greece's general elections Sunday after first re-turns gave the Panhellenic Social-ist Movement nearly 50 percent of

The Interior Ministry said that, with about 17 percent of the votes counted, the Socialist Movement. led by Andreas Papandreou, had 47 percent and appeared likely to win 175 of the 300 seats in the new

"We are handing over to Mr. Pa-pandreou a strong Greece," Mr. Rallis said in a concession statement less than three hours after

Mr. Papandreou called on Greeks to forget their political differences and work together for a new Greece. Speaking on the state broadcast networks, he said his party was determined to carry out its Socialist program.

"I am aware of the heavy responsibility you have entrusted me and my colleagues with to carry out the changes promised by my party. These changes are a condition for the survival of the country and the prosperity of the Greek people," he said.

New Democracy, which has ruled the country since the restoration of democracy in 1974, had 36.68 percent of the vote, which would give it III seats in the parliament, the Interior Ministry said. It said the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party had 10.63 per-cent of the votes counted Political observers said many Communist voters had disobeyed party instructions and voted for the Social-

artiff Karg

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THE STATE OF

"From the results up until now, it is obvious" that the Socialist Movement won, Mr. Rallis said in

By Denis Collins

Washington Post Service
YORKTOWN, Va. — The battle was over. The

dead and wounded had brushed themselves off and

the white smoke from a hundred black powder musk-

ets had disappeared into a cloudless sky. The soldiers

were back in camp, drinking grog from tin cups and grumbling in traditional foot-soldier fashion.

"The whole thing was a sham," said Ron Ma-claris, one of 3,000 citizen soldiers who volunteered

for the four-day re-enactment of the American victo-

ry at Yorktown 200 years ago. A New England engineer portraying an elegantly uniformed officer, Machinis was standing among a group of other men upset that the National Park Service had kept the

spectators so far away. "We wanted people to leave

here impressed that these guys had really lought, bled and died for our freedom.

Devotees of U.S. history who made the pilgrimage to the small town on the York River do not have to

be told the importance of Yorktown. Most Ameri-

cans may have celebrated the birth of their nation

five years ago during the Bicentennial, but if it was born in 1776, it was baptized in blood at Yorktown in 1781. That is when the revolution was won. In Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis and his 7,500 Brit-

ish troops were trapped, then captured by a com-bined American and French force. Considering the

condition of George Washington's army at the time
— barefoot, bedraggled and deserting in droves —
the war might well have been lost without this victo-

deliverance must come," wrote Washington in a let-ter to the French government, asking for more aid a

"We are at the end of our tether, and now or never

The aid came in money, men and, most important-

Meanwhile, Washington and the French general

ry, and without the help of the French.

few months before the Yorktown battle.

Athens, "In democracies, the people's voice is always respected, and from the opposition benches New

Democracy will continue its task."
Mr. Rallis was scheduled to hold his final Cabinet meeting at noon Monday before handing in his resignation to President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Papandreou was to meet with Mr. Caramanlis late Monday to receive his four-year mandate, and his government probably will be sworn in Tuesday

Well Organized

Political observers attributed Mr. Papandreon's victory to one of the best organized electoral campaigns in Greece's modern politi-cal history.

Computer analysts indicated that there would be only three parties in the parliament when the final results are in. There were seven parties in the outgoing parliament. Center and moderate parties ap-parently were being rejected by the

In the 1977 elections, New Democracy won 171 seats or 42 percent of the popular vote while the Socialist Movement got 25.6 per-cent for 93 seats. The Communists received 9.4 percent for 11 seats.

Supporters Jubilant

As the first results came in, thousands of jubilant Socialist Movement supporters celebrated in the streets. Carrying party flags - green with a rising sun emblem - they sounded car horns and raced around the city center shout-

ing "Papandreou, Papandreou."
Mr. Papandreou, 62, has campaigned for Greek withdrawal from the military wing of NATO and for a referendum on continued membership in the European Eco-

U.S. Revolution Is Won — Again

Grumbling and Grog at Yorktown Re-Enactment



Andreas Papandreou goes to cast ballot in general election.

home, including tight government control of the economy. In addi-tion, it opposes the presence of U.S. military bases in Greece,

Greece returned to the military wing of NATO in October of last year after a seven-year absence. It withdrew from the alliance in August, 1974, in protest against the

Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Negotiations for the continued operation of the U.S. bases were suspended before the elections and are expected to resume in January.

Domestically, Mr. Papandreou has called for the "socialization" his term for nationalization of important sectors of the economy such as the cement industry, pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding and banking. He also has laid out plans to decentralize government admin-istration in a way similar to that proposed by the Socialist president of France, Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Papandreon wants to give the heads of provincial states more power. He has promised to set up a omic Community.

The Socialist Movement is also matters and has called for a clear

Kania Replaced by Jaruzelski

Moderate General Is Not Expected To Bring Abrupt Policy Reversals

New York Times Service
WARSAW — Stanislaw Kania,
the Communist leader who gained
power at the height of labor unrest 13 and a half months ago, was dismissed Sunday and replaced by his premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.
Gen. Jaruzelski is widely said to share Mr. Kania's moderate approach — in particular a belief in the necessity of political accommodation with the Solidarity independent trade union - so no abrupt attempt to reverse the liber-alizing changes in the country's po-

litical life was expected. But the Central Committee, which accepted Mr. Kania's resignation in the third day of a stormy session, demanded stronger action to overcome the economic crisis and a tougher line against "anti-

Socialists" in Solidarity. [Solidarity's president, Lech Walesa, had no immediate comment on Mr. Kania's dismissal, nor did President Reagan. Tass reported the change of leadership in a brief dispatch.

The Central Committee also passed a resolution that, citing existing dangers to the existence of the state," called upon the goverument to invoke, if necessary, "its constitutional prerogatives to guarantee peace in the country" a reference to the imposition of martial law.

Choice of Jaruzelski is seen as a sign to the Polish people to take their crisis seriously. Page 2.

The resolution asserted that the party upheld the principle of "the line of agreement" and was willing to work with all patriotic forces who are not against Socialism."

But it also called for renegotiating the agreements signed with striking workers last summer, a resumption of the six-day work week, and a "temporary" suspension of the right to strike.

Any one of these issues, if acted upon by the authorities unilaterally, could prompt a major confron-tation with the 9.5-million-member

party apparatchik who replaced Edward Gierek on Sept. 6, 1980, followed months of deteriorating economic conditions, with food increasingly scarce, long lines at shops and a dwindling supply of

Western diplomats and Polish observers said they felt that Gen. Januzelski was an ideal choice as successor. He is moderate and yet acceptable to the Soviet Union, Solidarity and most of the Polish

Not an Activist

The 58-year-old career officer probably owes his selection to his military uniform more than anything else. He became premier in February and has not been an activist head of government. Poland has not had a military

leader since the interwar dictator-ship of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski. Nowhere else in the Communist states of Eastern Europe does a military officer serve as a party leader, since Communist parties traditionally keep military com-



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

manders to one side in the power structure.

Mr. Kania had come under increasingly strident attack for vacillating and being too conciliatory in dealing with Solidarity. The day before the Central Committee



Stanislaw Kania

meeting began, the powerful Warsaw party organization held its own caucus and passed a resolu-tion condemning the leadership. Sources said that Mr. Kania offered his resignation to the 15-

Egyptians Confirm Arrest of 230, Assert Foes Are Plotting Terrorism

From Agency Dispatches
CAIRO — The Egyptian authorities said Sunday they had arrested. 230 members of a Moslem fundamentalist organization that was olotting assassinations and attacks on vital installations.

The announcement was made a day after the government issued a ban on all use of firearms by civilians and confirmed that it was conducting a nationwide roundup of religious militants and political

On Saturday, military and diplomatic sources said the new regime had arrested more than 1,500 Moslem fundamentalists and leftst dissidents since the a tion of Sadat on Oct. 6. Until Sunday night, Egyptian officials had only said that "dozens" were

Sadat had more than 1,500 religious leaders and political foes ar-rested the month before he was as-sassinated by Moslem fundamentalists during a military parade in a Cairo suburb. The sources said the latest arrests were part of a campaign to crush violent opposition to Sadat's successor, President

Hosni Mubarak. A List of 7,000

A military source, who refused to be named, said that most of those imprisoned in the last few days were on a list of 7,000 fundamentalists who Sadat said would be picked up if they caused more trouble between Christians and Moslems.

An Interior Ministry statement Sunday night said 230 members of an Islamic group had been arrested during the past few days and that the police had seized a large quan-the "seems to be very much in contity of weapons and explosives.

The statement did not name the organization but it appeared to be Takfir wa-Hijra (Repentant and Holy Flight), a rightist Islamic group that has been linked to the Sadat assassination.

The Interior Ministry said the group was responsible for a virtual insurrection that erupted 10 days ago in Asyut in southern Egypt. According to Egyptian officials, 53 people were killed in Asyut after fundamentalists roamed the streets shooting unarmed police.

Officials reported that docu-ments seized by the police showed similar violence in other parts of Egypt, including attacks on police stations and assassinations.

Leader Named

The Interior Ministry said the "terrorist-fundamentalist" organization was led by Aboud Zomor. a young Moslem activist arrested last week after a gun battle with police near the Pyramids. The group's objective was to under-mine Egypt's stability through acts of violence, the statement said.

In another development, Ambassador Alfred L. Atherton Jr. of the United States conferred with Mr. Mubarak for the first time since he became president. Mr. Atherton said that their 90-minute talk included a review of "the security situation in the region." But Western diplomatic sources

sought to play down reports of a renewed military buildup on both sides of the border. Mr. Atherton said his imprestrol, very confident, very strong and very determined to pursue the policies of President Sadat on all

fronts." On Saturday, soldiers carrying rifles with fixed bayonets patrolled universities, where political activity has been banned, and policemen checked identity papers of students returning to class after their summer recess. Two universities that had been strongholds of Islamic opposition to the government were not reopened

Other Penalties

In addition to banning the use of lifearms by civili ernment decreed that anyone caught harboring a fugitive would be imprisoned for three years. According to the emergency legislation promulgated after Sadat was killed, the government may detain suspects for up to six months with-

out trial

Egyptian security sources also reported another violent incident Saturday, apparently involving Moslem fundamentalists, in a Nile Delta village. The sources said four gunmen, riding in two cars, sped through the village of Sandub Saturday and fired on two policemen standing on a sidewalk. The sources said no injuries were reported.

The policemen returned the fire but were unable to prevent the attackers from escaping. A government official in Cairo

said reports of the incident were incorrect. He acknowledged that there was some shooting in a Nile village, but said it was only policemen firing off signal volleys.

London Bombing

A senior British general was seriously injured Saturday in the second bombing by the Provisional Irish Republican Army in London in a week.

The assassination of a Civil Guard in Spain's Basque re-gion during the weekend raised concern that ETA is renewing its terrorist campaign Page 6.

the military was unable to take power and that the best that could be hoped for was to gain influence with the revolutionary leader, Ayaollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and his

Mr. Reagan said Friday: "I suppose what I meant was that if we will make it plain that we recognize we have a stake in the Middle East and that we are going to stand by our friends and allies there, both Israel and nations like Egypt and the Sudan and so forth, that I don't think that the same thing will happen — that kind of an overthrow would take place. I think that if we, on the other hand, retreat and step back fearfully and say, 'Well, we don't know what's ing to happen in the Middle East' to Egypt or anyone else 'and we better stay clear, then I think that we can bring about [an up-

On his efforts to persuade a ma-

other military equipment, Mr. Reagan said he was confident that would prevail. He denied re-

By Jay Ross Washington Post Service KHARTOUM, Sudan — The

Sudanese chief of security has charged that Libya intends to overthrow President Gaafar Nimeiri's government through sabotage, assassinations and a twopronged attack across the Libyan and Chadian borders.

Omer Mohammed Tayeb, minister of security and vice president, drew an elaborate scenario of alleged subversion in giving details Saturday to support Gen. Ni-meiri's claim that Libya is planning an invasion.

Although Western diplomats are doubtful about Libya's ability to invade Sudan across hundreds of miles of desert, the United States has pledged to accelerate delivery of \$100 million in military equipment to Gen. Nimeiri.

The Sudanese minister said that Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi originally intended to carry out the invasion plan this month but had to call it off because officials discovered the plot when thousands of Sudanese, many returning from Libya, were arrested in September.

Thank heaven we have done that," Gen. Tayeb said, adding that otherwise Gen. Nimeiri would have been assassinated. They have postponed now because they think we are ready," the security minister said. "But they will try again. There has been a decision by Qadhafi to overthrow this government. When and how to do it is left to the circumstances. This is a series of plots,"

[Government sources in Khartourn said Sunday that Sudanese security forces had detained more

Libya Plans an Attack ter Libyan-inspired subversion,

Sudan Aide Charges

Reuters reported.
[Hundreds of people were rounded up over the last few days, the sources added, and large quantitles of arms and ammunition seized. But a government spokes-man said Sunday that the crackdown and security measures on Sudan's western border with Chan were designed to maintain security and were not aimed at Libya.

["Sudan is seeking peace in the region and has never been an advocate of aggression. It has no intention of attacking Libya or any other country," the spokesman added, according to Reuters. J. Gen. Tayeb said that Libya

started to mass troops on its border with Sudan two weeks ago, before the assassination of Sadat, a Sudanese ally.

"People said the Libyans would never go to Chad," referring to the more than 5,000 Libyans troops now in that neighboring country as the result of a civil war. "But they did. The leaders of Africa were

Sudan, Senegal Join in Call

KHARTOUM (AP) - Sudan and Senegal have jointly called for the establishment of an African peacekeeping force to replace Li-byan troops stationed in Chad, the Sudanese news agency SUNA said Sunday.

Senegalese President Abdou Diof, who stopped here on his way to Kuwait, met with President Nimeiri. SUNA said President Diof pledged his country's readiness to paritipate in a peacekeeping force and had already informed the Organization of African Unity of his decision.

Reagan, Mitterrand Meet on French Frigate

By. Lee Lescaze Washington Past Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. - President Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand began a meeting aboard a French wasship on Sunday with expressions of mutual friendship. Their meeting was held against the historic background of the 1781 York-town victory, where the Americans, with vital French assistance, won their war of independence.

For all the two leaders' desires to emphasize 1781, World War II and other times when France and the United States stood united, however, the meeting opened with indications of important differences between the two nations.

In an interview on an American television program before his departure for the United States, Mr. Mitterrand criticized the Reagan administration for its reluctance to increase aid to the world's poor nations. He urged the United States to move as soon as possible into strategic arms negotiations with Mos-cow and staked out positions at variance with Wash-ington on Central America, the Middle East and the

need for a world energy policy. The French president warned that the United States must seize the opportunity to negotiate soon with Moscow or risk a deepening "psychological and mural crisis" in Europe where an anti-nuclear pacifist movement has been gaining strength.

The French president repeatedly praised the spirit and character of the United States. "When they move away from the best part of their own history, that really upsets me," he said at one point, emphasizing that he intends his criticism to be friendly.

The two presidents met aboard the French warship De Grasse on the York River, near where French Adm. François de Grasse and his fleet helped lay siege to 7,000 British troops at Yorktown in the bat-

tle that ended the American Revolution.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand will review
"French" and "American" troops Monday just before a re-enactment of the surrender of Charles, Lord The French and U.S. presidents were far from the

crowds of bicentennial participants and spectators as they are lunch aboard the French ship and then adourned for a business meeting. In a luncheon toast, the French president said he is sure that mutual contact between Mr. Reagan and sire that mithal contact who were with Reagan and himself, who first met at the Ottawa summit of indus-trial nations last July, would enable the two men to get over the difficulties that "inevitably exist in polit-ical discussions between two men who have come

same supreme responsibilities."

Mr. Mitterrand said he is confident that the "areas of agreement would in fact always prove far broader, far wider than any possible differences."

from different horizons and who have reached the

drummer boy over his battlements to call for a parley. Two days later, the British troops — one-quarter of their army in America — marched out of Yorktown to the old British tune "The World Turned Upside Down," and surrendered. There were fewer than 200 fatalities on either side. In the naval battle of the Virginia Capes, only one English ship sank. And while Yorktown was one of a

On Oct. 17, with the British starving and suffering

from an outbreak of smallpox, Cornwallis sent a lone

very few battles America won during the revolution, it was enough to persuade the English that the cost of subduing the colonials and their French allies was nigher than they were prepared to pay. During the war, battles were sometimes suspended

because of bad weather and muskets did not fire in the rain. Winning the field was more important than inflicting casualties, and opposing armies often camped close enough to serenade each other at night. There was still a lot of honor in war then," said Russell Knower, a gray-haired Massachusetts business executive who portrayed a French officer. Why

does Mr. Knower spend a few thousand dollars and many cold nights in a canvas tent for several week-ends a year playing soldier? The love of history, he said, and the sharp smell of burnt powder, the chance to carry a brass-handled cane and sport a felt tricorn hat adorned with a tuft of goat hair.

"I do it for the rum ration," said a laughing Jane Gladding, who with her daughter was among the 1,000 women and children acting as camp followers. While the men marched off to do mock battle each day, the women remained in camp to cook, sew and enswer questions from visitors. "I see a lot of people raise their eyebrows when

you tell them you are a camp follower," said Hazel Dickfoss, originally from England, but lately of Ra-cine, Wis, "They think all camp followers were plying The and came in money, men and, most nuportantly, a French fleet commanded by Comte Francois de Grasse. Commanding 28 warships, the French admiral defeated a British fleet off the Virginia Capes near Chesapeake Bay on Sept. 5. When the British fleet sailed back to New York for repairs, De Grasse moved into the bay to blockade the York fiver and cut off Cornwalis from supplies and Sept. the world's oldest profession, but that's not true."

At night, the only illumination outside of a half-dozen cook fires was from a thousand candle lamps sparkling among the acres of small white tents. Behind Ms. Dickfoss, a collection of off-duty fifers and drummers played "Yankee Doodle Dandy." At an-

other campsite, a circle of soldiers sang "Alouette." Breaks in the fantasy came occasionally. "Do you know where the French are camping?" asked Alexander Cacciola, a 77-year-old patriot from New Hamp-

shire who wandered into the camp. "I've been walking around lost for two hours."

Jean-Baptiste de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, had completed a forced march from New York to York-town and surrounded the British. On Oct. 9, the ailied forces began a weeklong bombardment of York-town and its British inhabitants.

the revolution. The thrust of Mr. Reagan's elaboration - and of statements by his chief aides in recent days - is that the president was not talking so much about intervening in a do-mestic upheaval in Saudi Arabia as about trying to prevent such an upheaval by a show of U.S. sup-

port. Such support, he says, was lacking in Iran in 1978 and 1979 when the shah fell. White House Session

WASHINGTON - President

Reagan, elaborating on his pledge not to permit Saudi Arabia to be-

come another Iran, says that he

would not repeat mistakes that he said the Carter administration had made in allowing Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi to fall in

Mr. Reagan said in a question and answer session with editors

that the shah would not have fallen

if the Carter administration had

given him unwavering support "in

whatever had to be done to curb

Mr. Reagan made his comments in a session at the White House on Friday with out-of-town editors. A transcript was made public Satur-

The president said that the United States would lose credibility if it did not go through with the sale of technologically advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

In urging the Senate to support the sale of the AWACS radar surveillance aircraft, Mr. Reagan extolled the Saudis, saying that they "want to be part of the West" and that the cease-fire in Lebanon last summer would not have taken place without Saudi intervention. On Oct. 1, at his last news con-

rience in Iran where advanced equipment was lost. He replied. "I have to say that Saudi Arabia we will not permit to be an Iran." That statement had been interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the president was broadening the longstanding pledge to

protect the Saudi regime from ex-ternal attack by including protec-

how he could guarantee the security of the AWACS, given the expe-

A soldier guards the marketplace in Asyut, the town in southern Egypt where scores of people were killed 10 days ago in violence ascribed to Moslem fundamentalists. The town is now quiet.

Reagan Extols Saudis,

Pledges Firm Support

When asked Friday to elaborate on the Oct. 1 statement, Mr. Reagan said: "What I had in mind was that I don't believe that the shah's government would have fallen if the United States had made it plain that we would stand by that government and support them in whatever had to be done to curb the revolution and let it be seen that we still felt that we were

allied with them."

The president said the Carter administration had not supported the shah adequately and had given him "very bad advice at the time and restrained him for some time." Mr. Reagan said that he had been told by a "knowledgeable" individual that the revolution in iran "could have been headed off with the arrest of 500 individuals" and that the Carter administration had "advised against that."

Carter administration aides have said they told the shah that he had full U.S. backing, but they have complained that he wavered so much about what to do that he became ineffective. There were differences among the Carter aides, however.

Some, such as the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, favored an Iranian military ference. Mr. Reagan was asked takeover to block the overthrow of

INSIDE

ETA Resurgence?

tion from internal upheaval as the shah's regime. Others, such as officials at the U.S. Embassy, said

jority of the Senate to support the \$8.5 billion sale of AWACS and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1) than 10,000 people over the last

Volume of Oil Spilled Into Seas Drops Sharply, U.S. Report Says

By Dudley Clendinen New York Times Service BOSTON — The amount of oil spilled into the sea, one of the great environmental concerns of the last decade, has dropped sharply throughout the world, according to the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena in Cambridge,

The private group, which is monitoring the volume of spillage from ruptures, fires, collisions and other industrial accidents, came to the conclusion in a report Thursday. It has issued annual reports on the subject since 1978.

U.S. Coast Guard officials agree with the findings and think they could be the result of tougher regulations and the industry's heightened sense of responsibility.

But with the Reagan administration's emphasis on increased exploration on the outer continental shelf of the United States, and with drilling going forward in other remote and difficult areas of the open sea, some officials think in 1980, as compared to that in 1978 and 1979, may prove somewhat misleading. It said that it would be difficult to guess how much oil was lost in the war between Iran and Irag, because of the newly released figures are

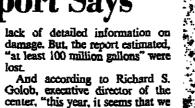
"If we had a spill on the lack of detailed information on Georges Bank." the fishing damage. But, the report estimated, grounds off Massachusetts, Capt. Charles R. Corbett of the U.S. Coast Guard said the other day, "our equipment would be there, and it would recover a lot of oil. But it wouldn't get it all." Capt. Corbett commands the Coast Guard's Marine Environment Response Division, which coordi-

nates responses to oil spills. The Oil Spill Intelligence Report says that "the total amount of oil lost to spillage, fire or sinking in 1980 was about 55 percent less than the corresponding amount lost in 1979, and about 29 percent less than the corresponding amount in 1978."

Nearly 149 million gallons of oil were lost in 199 accidents in 1980, as compared to 328 million gallons in 1979 and 210 million gallons in 1978. There were 83 other accidents in 1980 in which oil loss is

May Be Misleading

The report notes, "The apparent decrease in the amount of oil lost in 1980, as compared to that in



been no major production disas-ters so far in the period under re-In almost every year of the 1970s, Mr. Golob said, great acci-dents have occurred. But the breaking up of the tanker Amoco Cadiz off France in 1978, which released 68 million gallons of oil on the Brittany coast, and the grounding of the Argo Merchant off Massachusetts the previous winter, the Coast Guard says,

have had even fewer spills than in

1980." In addition, there have

changed the climate of public opinion, and brought tougher standards into effect. "Most of our regulatory pack-ages came into effect around 1978," said Lt. Cmdr. Herbert Robinson of the Coast Guard Crew training, navigational and oil handling equipment is better now, he said. All foreign and domestic carriers in American waters must carry such equipment as radar, gyrocompasses and charts and

publications "so they know where they are," he added. And the maritime and petroleand the mantime and perfole-um industries have grown more careful. Capt. Corbett said: "For one thing, the government got on them. And the public did, too. They just don't want the hassle. And they don't want to lose the oil"

Bonn Fears More Anti-U.S. Attacks

BERLIN - Interior Minister Gerhart Baum of West Germany has warned that the Red Army Faction guerrilla group, formerly the Baader-Memhof organization, may stage further attacks against U.S. military installations in West

The bombing that injured 20 persons at Ramstein Air Base on Aug. 31 and the attempted assassi-nation of Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, chief of U.S. forces in West Germany, may have been the beginning of a series of attacks, Mr. Baum said in a radio interview

Saturday.

He said that, judging by captured Red Army Faction strategy papers, further attacks against U.S. officers and installations were possible. The papers proclaimed the same basic principles that the gang pursued in the early 1970s, which led to the deaths of U.S. soldiers in Frankfurt and Heidelberg, Mr. Baum said. Also threatened were West German politicians, he

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Rachel Dayan wipes away tears as soldiers lift her husband's coffin before he was buried at his native village of Nahalal. Moshe Dayan died on Friday at the age of 66 in a hospital in Tel Aviv.

Dayan Buried Quietly at His Native Village Without Final Orations or Military Pomp

NAHALAL, Israel - Moshe Dayan, Israel's most celebrated soldier-statesman, was buried Sun-day at his native farm village, mourned by those who fought un-der him in war and worked with him in quest of peace.

Six generals carried the coffin to

the grave at a hillside cemetery overlooking the Nahalal Moshav, a communal farming settlement in. Israel's northern Galilee region. At the personal request of Mr. Dayan, who died Friday of a heart

attack at 66, there were no eulogies to his war exploits and political prowess nor was a volley fired over

The atmosphere of quiet grief matched the undemonstrative manner of the man whose face became familiar round the world for the black eye patch that covered an old war wound.

Entire Cabinet

Attending the ceremony were the entire Cabinet led by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, mem-bers of the Knesset; soldiers of high and low rank and a heavy contingent of distinguished for-

The delegation from Egypt, the country whose peace treaty with Israel was partly fashioned by Mr. Dayan, was led by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros

U.S. mourners were led by Attorney General William French Smith, with a delegation of connen. France's interior minister. Gaston Defferre, headed his

Mr. Dayan's coffin was flown from Tel Aviv's Tel Hashomer hospital where he died to the Nahalal settlement 50 miles (80 kilometers) away. A command car carried it in slow procession fol-lowed by his family, including his first wife, Ruth, his second wife, Rachel, his two sons and his

daughter.
Then followed cars containing

country's delegation and Bonn's President Yitzhak Navon and his deputy foreign minister, Hildegard wife, Mr. Begin, Israel's chief Hamm-Brücher, represented West rabbis followed by ministers and

At the grave, an honor guard of soldiers stood to attention for the man who had been chief of staff, defense minister in two wars and foreign minister in the government that signed the peace treaty with

Egypt. As the coffin approached the graveside a rabbi recited prayers for the dead and passages from the

Jaruzelski Replaces Kania; No Abrupt Reversals Seen

(Continued from Page 1) member Politburo, but that several key figures on the Politburo opposed his stepping down. He then took his offer to the 200-member Central Committee. About 54 percent of the committee voted to accept it, according to the government information service Inter-

A motion for Gen. Jaruzelski to move up to the top position was approved overwhelmingly, winning 180 votes out of 184 cast, the Polish news agency PAP reported. It was not immediatedly known if the general would also continue to serve as premier. The appointment of the premier usually awaits the

convocation of the parliament.

If Gen. Jaruzelski keeps both positions — as both head of party and of government — he will have an unprecedented amount of power in postwar Poland. But most observers do not expect this to hap-

Mr. Kania never m Mr. Kama never managed to capture the esteem or affection of the general public, but he won a kind of grudging admiration for his tenacity as he avoided both open, violent confrontation with Solidarity and military intervention from the Soviet Union.

He was a reluctant participant in the union's drive for a more open society, often opposing it ver-bally but stepping aside at the last moment to avoid conflict.

Moscow Disillusioned

Mr. Gierek's grip on power was loosened quickly by two months of labor turmoil after meat price increases. Mr. Kania's grip weakened slowly as the economy deteriorated and the hopes that the party would move to meet the aspirations of the working class gradually turned cold.

The party leader's single most attractive feature, for many Poles, was the fact that, under his leader ship, security forces were not called out against strikers. But that lost much of its appeal as the un-ion and the party drifted farther

The Soviet Union became disilhistoried with Mr. Kania and made no secret of its dislike. Soviet leaders held at least four meetings with

Mr. Kania, counseling him to head off what they saw as a growing

counterrevolutionary threat. In June, the Soviet Central Committee sent a harshly worded warning letter that struck most analysts as a call to the Polish party abers to overthrow their les But Mr. Kania rode out a challenge from hard-liners at a Central Committee meeting. His populari-ty was boosted by a sense of Polish anger at what was viewed as open interference from Moscow.

In July, he was overwhelmingly re-elected against only token oppo-sition at the party's national congress. It was the first time in the Soviet bloc that a party leader was chosen by a secret ballot from the entire congress, and not simply by acclamation by the Central Com-

In view of that victory, Mr. Kania's departure was further proof of how deep the frustrations in the party's middle-level leadership

Walesa Stays in France

LENS, France (AP) - Mr. alesa sees no immediate reason for cutting short his trip to France because of the change in leader-ship in Poland, a spokesman for the labor leader said Sunday.

Bronislav Geremek said it was unlikely that Mr. Walesa would have any direct comment on the change until "we get some more in-formation," but he added: "I would be very surprised if the move signals a hardening [of the party's position], because that would have dramatic consequenc-

Mr. Walesa, who is visiting France at the invitation of five French unions, is scheduled to return to Poland on Wednesday.

Brief Tass Report

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass, quoting PAP, reported Mr. Kania's resignation only briefly. Its one-paragraph story said Mr. Kania "asked to be relieved of his duties" as party leader "during the discussion of an organizational issue." Tass later announced that Gen. Jaruzelski

Schmidt Returns to Work in Bonn

BONN - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned to work Sunday, one day after he left the hospital, to be chairman at a meeting of his leftliberal coalition government, a government spokesman said.

The chancellor, fitted with a heart pacemaker last Tuesday, presided over discussions on how to fill a big gap in next year's budget spending

Government sources said new predictions of higher unemployment and lower tax revenue in 1982 would mean a shortfall of 5 billion to 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.25 billion to \$3.15 billion).

Reports Conflict Over Sahara Battle

RABAT — Conflicting reports emerged Sunday on the outcome of a major battle that erupted last week in the six-year-old desert war over the

phosphate-rich Western Sahara. In Morocco, government sources said Moroccan troops had taken the advantage in the fighting at the desert outpost of Guelta Zemmur and had dealt heavy losses to the Polisario, a guerrilla group fighting for

control of the former Spanish Sahara.

The Polisario, however, claimed its forces had "destroyed" the 2,600-member 4th Moroccan Regiment guarding the desert post. The statement was issued from the Polisario headquarters in Algiers, where the government has supported the desert guerrillas since the war began.

Romania to Begin Food Rationing

VIENNA - Romania has become the second East Bloc country after Poland to introduce food rationing since the immediate post-World War II period by announcing bread rationing, setting annual consumption limits on wheat and maize products and making it a criminal offense to feed grain to animals.

The ration of bread and flour-based products works out at about 410 grams (14.35 ounces) per person a day and the average allocation of maize, a local staple, will be around 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) a month.

These measures, which follow floods and drought earlier this year, come amid reports of growing lines at stores, informal rationing in some parts of the country and occasional work stoppages to protest against

China Won't Buy More U.S. Grain

New York Times Service

PEKING — With a good harvest in sight. China does not expect to buy any more U.S. grain this year beyond the maximum 9 million tons for which it is eligible under the current agreement, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block said Sunday.

Encouraging the Chinese to purchase more of this year's U.S. crop had been one of Mr. Block's aims when he arrived here Friday for a visit that included talks with China's agricultural minister, Lin Hujia, and minister of light industry, Song Jiwen.

With the improvement in relations between the two countries, China has already become the fourth largest foreign market for American agri-cultural products, and the largest purchaser of U.S. wheat and cotton.

Khomeini Won't End Executions

United Press International ANKARA - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on Sunday rejected an appeal by Amnesty International to halt executions. Tehran radio meanwhile said 27 more government opponents had been put to death in five

In a speech at a Tehran mosque, Ayatollah Khomeini said the interna-tional human rights group wanted "to condemn Iran and crush the Islamic movement. They are afraid of Islam." He also urged the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples to overthrow their leaders. His remarks were broadcast on Tehran Radio and monitored in Ankara.

Last week, Amnesty International called for an end to executions in Iran, where it said more than 3,350 people were put to death since Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in February, 1979. More than 1,800 of those have been executed since the June ouster of former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the rights group said.

Wagner Dropped as Dayan Mourned

The Associated Press TEL AVIV - The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra said Sunday it had dropped a work by Wagner from its Saturday concert in favor of music suited to mourning the death of the soldier-statesman Moshe Dayan. A spokesman, Avraham Meron, said that the change was not related to protests against Wagner's music by Israelis offended by the playing of

music closely identified with the Nazis. The orchestra had planned to play the grandiose Wagnerian theme from "Tristan und Isolde" on Saturday. But after Mr. Dayan's death Friday, it substituted Bach's solemn third orchestral suite. On Thursday, the philharmonic performed Wagner for the first time in the history of the Jewish state. It caused a brief uproar, with shouts and listlights

breaking out in the auditorium. Wagner's music was used by the Nazis as a nationalist symbol.

Quake Kills 10 on Colombia Border

CUCUTA, Colombia — An earthquake along the Colombia-Venezuela border killed at least 10 people and injured scores of others, the authori-

The quake, which hit shortly before midnight Saturday, toppled several buildings in Cúcuta, a border city of 400,000 inhabitants. The police reported four dead and at least 67 injured.

Ukrainian Boy Gets New U.S. Status

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Walter Polovchak, who ran away from home rather than return with his parents to the Soviet Union, has been granted permanent residency status in the United States, his lawyer says.

"It is our position that Walter now could not be forced to rejoin his parents," the 14-year-old boy's lawyer, Julian E. Kulas, said Saturday.

Mr. Kulas said he had been officially informed by the Justice Department that the boy no longer was under a grant of asylum, which was temporary, and that he now has permanent residency.

The boy ran away from his parents, Michael and Anna Polovchak, in Chicago in July, 1980. They had decided to return to the Ukraine after six months in the United States. Two court cases filed by the parents are

Election of Jaruzelski Seen as a Compromise

By Michael Dobbs Washington Past Service WARSAW — The election of

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's premier and army chief, to the key post of Communist Party leader is viewed here as a compromise between warring factions within the

Polish regime.
It is the first time that a career soldier has been appointed first secretary of the Polish Communist. Party - and a measure of the party's growing sense of desperation as it seeks ways of dealing with the independent Solidarity trade un-

By electing Gen. Jaruzelski to acceed Stanislaw Kania, the policy-making Central Committee appeared to be wanting to con-vince the Polish people of the seri-ousness of the crisis and to demonstrate that it has the army's backing in the event of any major

Clamour Has Faded It is an open question, however,

whether the 58-year-old army gen-eral will be able to succeed where Our American success story is the greatest way to fly. Mr. Kania failed. He faces thesame complex political situation, having to cope simultaneously with pressure from Solidarity's in-creasingly militant rank and file, a badly divided Communist Party, impatient Soviet Bloc allies and a rapidly deteriorating economy as winter approaches.

What is more, much of the public confidence he was able to inspire when appointed premier in conservative wing.

February has decreased. The glamour of his bemedaled uniform faded as he got bogged down in administrative detail, frequently unable to impose his will either on the labyrinthine government bureaucracy or on Solidarity's mistrustful leaders.

But while Gen. Jaruzelski has not been able to give the nation

not been able to give the nation charismatic leadership, he has managed to avoid making enemies. There is general respect for him in

NEWS ANALYSIS

Poland as a person - and he enjoys a reputation, rare for Communist Party leaders, of honesty and

Together with Mr. Kania, with whom he is closely associated. Mr. Jaruzelski is identified in the public mind with the party's "line of agreement" — the formula by which the regime pledged to re-solve Poland's political and economic problems by negotiation rather than by force. He is likely to maintain this line as long as he is politically able.

Some analysis, however, believe he may be forced to endorse radical measures - including the possible declaration of a state of emergency - in order to placate Moscow and hard-liners at home. They claim that the real power in Poland now rests with the ideological chief, Stefan Olszowski, who has been associated with the party's

Gen. Jaruzelski's high personal standing was confirmed at elec-tions to the Central Committee during the extraordinary Commu-nist Party congress in August. He collected 1,615 out of a possible 1,965 votes — far more than any prominent party politician. The reason for his success then

lay in the fact that, as a military man, he was not associated with any particular faction in the party. It was this quality of general acceptability, rather than political skill or proven statesmanship, that led to his election Sunday as the sole candidate with a chance of uniting the different interest groups in the Polish leadership. Wojciech Jaruzelski was born on

July 6, 1923, to a landowning family in eastern Poland. The region was overrun by the Soviet Union during World War II and he joined the pro-Communist Polish armyexile formed on Soviet territory. Following the war, he worked his way up through the army, becoming the youngest general in Po-land at the age of 33. He was ap-pointed deputy defense minister in 1962 and defense minister six

Transna of 1970

As with other senior army officers, Gen. Jaruzelski's political attitudes were affected by the trauma of December, 1970, when the army helped quell food riots along the Baltic coast. Six years later, when new riots flared over increased food prices, Gen. Jaruzel-ski was widely believed to have informed the party leadership: "Polish soldiers will not fire on Polish workers."

He took a similar attitude in August, 1980, when strikes spread throughout Poland against eco-nomic mismanagement and politi-cal repression. It was partly because of his backing that Mr. Kania was elected party leader the next month, replacing Edward

During his eight months as pre-mier, a position he still holds. Gen-Januzelski has veered between conciliation and confrontation with Solidarity. His recent speeches have been a combination of exhortation to overcome the economic crisis through increased produc-tion and harder work, and com-plaints that his orders were not being carried out.

At one point, he compared Po-land to "a sinking ship" whose crew was quarreling among them-selves rather than listening to the captain who was desperately trying to save them.

2 Murdered Near Naples The Associated Press

SAN GENNARELLO, Italy Hooded gummen with sawed-off shotguns killed two reputed gangsters Friday as they sat in a barber shop in this small town near Naples, police said. The slayings bring the number of homicides in the region this year to 183, up 25



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French Cuisine are all part of the

America's fastest growing airline.

fume and has nice little women

The burly Mr. Vernier-Palliez has made his reputation with bal-

ance sheets and production charts, acquiring for Renault a \$350 mil-

lion interest in American Motors

and helping turn Renault from a

sluggish state-owned behemoth

into a decentralized concern that

turns hundreds of millions in prof-

Mr. de Laboulaye, in contrast, is known as a smooth professional diplomat with equally good family

connections. His style and the im-

age of France he represents, a For-eign Ministry official said, made him a likely target for Mr. Mitter-rand and his Socialist government.

Fled Paris Society

Mr. Vernier-Palliez has fled Paris

society with determination. His associates say he enjoys opera in the

evening and horseback riding on

his days off but shies away from

the demands of entertainment and

Although his appointment as

Renault's top manager had to be approved by the government — Mr. Giscard's at the time — Mr.

Vernier-Palliez has never been in-

volved in politics a Renault spokesman reported. Foreign Min-

istry officials said, however, that he knows Mr. Mitterrand and Mr.

Cheysson from professional meet-

ings and seminars in which the three participated.

French diplomatic appoint-ments traditionally remain within

the professional corps more than

in the United States, although ap-pointments outside of what the

ministry calls "the career" are not

Mr. Vernier-Palliez's appoint-

ment, expected to be announced

officially after an agreement from Washington, thus aroused little

It came, however, as part of a

As chief executive at Renault



INTO THE FRAY --- A stick-swinging protester jumps from the roof of a car into a fight between rival anti-racist groups at a rally in Vancouver, B.C., against the Ku Klux Klan.

Weinberger Seems to Be Pleased

and in Paris have strengthened Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's belief that U.S. relations with Sweden and France, particularly on military issues, are grow-

ing warmer.
Mr. Weinberger left Paris Thursday convinced that the Socialist government of Francois Mitter-

Mr. Weinberger felt he made progress on several fronts in his first face-to-face discussions with his French counterpart, Defense Minister Charles Hernu, an aide

the previous French government, French officials predicted that there would be "technical problems" delaying some of the deliveries to Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Oodball.

"Technical problems are some-

agreed with the Reagan administration's view that neutron warheads must be produced to counter the Russian edge in tanks, Mr. Weinberger said.

new bomber.

There was an anti-Weinberger demonstration as he arrived in Sweden, but officials went to great lengths to welcome him and assure him that their country's neutralism required military strength.

The objective, Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson explained to Mr. Weinberger, was to train enough soldiers and to deploy enough guns to convince a wouldbe aggressor that Sweden would be

To give Swedish defenses more credibility, officials here told Mr. Weinberger, the Swedish Air Force must have a new fighter armed with the latest air-to-air missile.

Nixon Calls for Boycott of Libya, television crews in tow, to watch the Swedish Viggen fighter and the Prodding of Israel on Palestinians Swedish infantry in action.

PARIS - Former President Richard M. Nixon, returning from

visits with leaders of four Arab nations, has called for an economic quarantine of Libya and said Israel should be prodded to step

After attending the funeral of Sadat, instead of returning to the United States with former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Nixon flew to Jidda for discussions with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, then continued to Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco for talks with leaders of those countries.

All the leaders he spoke with expressed concern about the Li-byan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Mr. Nixon said in a state-ment. He called Col. Qadhafi "an international outlaw" and "more than just a desert rat."

"An international threat requires an international response," he said. "Our military options are limited. Another course which might be considered is to impose an international economic quarantine on Libya. As one Mideast leader put it to me blumtly, why doesn't the West quit buying oil from Qadhafi?"

He also warned that refusal by the United States to sell

AWACS early warning radar planes to Saudi Arabia could "cool" the friendship of the countries he visited with the United States.

(Continued from Page 1)

Arab states into a peacemaking ports that he was making deals process in which they can sit there with certain senators to ensure and say, Well, we don't know

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that he had told Democrats who had supported him in the tax and budget battles earlier that he would not campaign against them, but he said. "I never said that about the AWACS deal."

Failure to approve the AWACS

sale, Mr. Reagan said, would cost the United States "all credibility"

in the Middle East, In answer to

another question, the president said the 1974 legislation allowing Congress to veto arms sales was approved "in the aftermath of Vietnam" and goes too far in weakening the president's powers.

Mr. Responses of the there

should be able to "say across a

table this is what we will do or what we won't do, and those that

he's dealing with know that he has

the authority to say that."

If the AWACS sale does not go through, Mr. Reagan said, "how

do I then go forward with this qui-

et diplomacy of trying to bring the authorities said.

Reagan Extols Saudis, Reaffirms Support

in charge. Congress is."

dent there."

whether you can deliver yourself

or not. You're not the fellow that's

Mr. Reagan was asked whether he would be prepared "to side openly" with the ruling Saudi fam-ily in case of a revolt "and help

He did not reply directly but said, "It won't happen if we're evi-

Reagan called for a fundamental revision of the federal budget pro-cess that would increase the chief

executive's power to control government spending by giving him

Tank Crushes 2 in Texas

United Press International

diers who were pinned beneath it,

FORT HOOD, Texas - An Army tank on maneuver overturn-ed Saturday night, killing two sol-

On another matter, President

France to Send U.S. An Executive as Envoy France as a country that sells per-

By Edward Cody Washington Past Service

PARIS - France's Socialist government is dispatching as its new ambassador to the United States a man likely to bring sharp changes in the style of French diplomacy in Washington - a nondiplomat reputed to be a homebody who has spent his entire career with the nationalized Renault auto company.

President Francois Mitterrand's choice of Bernard Vernier-Palliez 63, demonstrates official confidence in an executive who has helped make Renault into Europe's leading automobile manu-facturer and a paradigm that French Socialists point to repeatedly in explaining their reasons for nationalizing more French indus-

It also reflects a desire to underline the difference between Mr. Mitterrand and his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, whose ambassador, Francois de Laboulaye is, in the carefully chosen words of a French diplomat, "more of a society ambassador" than the party ety Mr. Vonitaria de la contraction of the party ety Mr. Vonitaria de la contraction de la contr than the party-shy Mr. Vernier-

Officially, a Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that Mr. Mitterrand picked Mr. Vernier-Palliez because he knows the United States well as a result of business contacts as chief Renault ex-ecutive since 1976 and a steady career with the state-owned company that began in 1942, before it was nationalized.

Called Ideal Advocate

The French press added that Mr. Vernier-Palliez's experience makes him an ideal advocate in Washington of Socialist nationalization programs.

But a Foreign Ministry source imphasized that Mr. Mitterrand and Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, also picked Mr. Vernier-Palliez as a sign of a shift away from "the image of

announcement would appear to

identify what that production team would be if things go well. In congressional testimony, Penagon officials have estimated that \$9 billion to \$10 billion may be needed just for development. Aviation Week magazine has estimated development and production costs

at \$21.9 billion.
The cost of the project, coming atop a B-1 bomber program unofficially estimated to cost about \$25 billion, has made the dual bomber approach controversial in Con-

Critics, including the former defense secretary, Harold Brown, argue that Stealth will be available within about five years after the B-I and that buying the B-1 instead

of extending the use of B-52s and concentrating on Stealth is waste-

The administration argues that betting exclusively on the B-52 much longer or on Stealth's techni-cal and scheduling uncertainties is too risky.

Northrop and Lockheed have worked on Stealth and were widely reported to be competing for the bomber contract. Rockwell International, producer of the B-1, was said to be teamed with Lockheed against the Northrop-Boeing

Aviation Week also has reported that Lockheed is developing a new fighter plane and Cruise missile using Stealth technology under Pentagon contracts.



Bernard Vernier-Palliez

including some of the most prestigious that went to nondiplomats like Mr. Vernier-Palliez Among these is Francis Gutman, who has been in business since leaving the Foreign Ministry in 1957, after a seven-year stint there. Mr. Gut-man, most recently head of the French Red Cross, was named the ministry's secretary-general, its top administrative office.

The associaton of National Administration School alumni, who consider themselves the cream of the French diplomatic corps, lodged a mild protest with Mr. Cheysson last month when the minister's plans to bring in a num-ber of noncareer officials became

While the group endorsed the principle of outside appointments, it focused on what it said was a danger of assigning the best jobs to

noncareer appointees.

Chief among their worries was the embassy in Rome, which is known in the French corps as a known in the French corps as a second corps. plum. The winner of that job, it became known here last week, is Gilles Martinet, a journalist and longtime colleague of Mr. Mitterrand in the Socialist Party, but not

Mitterrand's Policies Draw Fire in Pravda

MOSCOW - In the first detailed Soviet analysis of French policy under Francois Mitterrand Pravda expressed grave doubts Sunday over the course followed by the Socialist president in for-

eign affairs. A lengthy article by Pravda's editor-in-chief, Viktor K. Afanasiev, who is also an important Communist party official, indicated particular concern over Mr. Mitterrand's views on nuclear weapons in Europe. It was also deeply critical of the French leader's stand on the Afghanistan issue, which Paris has said was an obstacle to normal relations with Moscow. Mr. Afanasiev said that despite

earlier pledges to work for the dismantling of military blocs, Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Piof neutralism and in every way possible stress their allegiance to the Atlantic Alliance." He criticized them for not con-

demning U.S. plans to produce the neutron weapon and said Mr. Mitterrand's attitude toward planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe had evoked "puzzlement." The French Socialist leaders have been among Washington's strongest supporters over planned deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe to counter

Hinting at Russian fears that Mr. Mitterrand was moving France further into Washington's orbit, Mr. Afanasiev wrote: "Will the allegiance of France to the Atlantic Alliance grow into Atlan-

"This is dangerous both for France and for peace in Europe,' he said. The article indicated that Moscow felt that its deep reservations about Mr. Mitterrand, hinted at before his election in May, had been fulfilled.

Mr. Afanasiev is a full member of the Central Committee, and his article, the second in a two-part se-ries on France under Mr. Mitterrand, clearly represented Kremlin views. Publication of Sunday's ar-ticle coincided with the departure of Mr. Mitterrand for the United States for a meeting with President Reagan that is expected to underline a joint stand on East-West re-

Mr. Afanasiev praised the Frenchi Communist Party's policy of peaceful coexistence, international cooperation and world disarmament, remarks that hinted at Moscow's regret that French Communists in government were wielding little influence over foreign



After Talks With France, Sweden Weinberger replied, as long as Sweden tightened its security on

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Service
STOCKHOLM — Talks here

rand, two Communists in the Cabinet notwithstanding would be one of the Reagan administration's staunchest allies on military issues.

While Mr. Weinberger acknowledged during a news conference in Paris Thursday that the Mitterrand government would fill military orders Libya had placed with

Vous

i kili

not be announced in advance," a U.S. official said wryly. technology to minimize the chance-Mr. Hernu was also said to have that American-designed equip-ment would fall into Russian

The U.S. defense secretary showed Mr. Hernu how Mr. Reagan intended to counter the Russians strategically by deploying the MX missile and a new sub-marine missile and by building a

thing that by their very nature can- This would not be a problem, Mr.

the mountain via deep canals plasted out of the rock. Mr. Weinberger was flown from base to base Saturday, again with

NATO Meeting

A nuclear-free zone encompass-

ing all Scandinavian countries and

Iceland - as has been advocated

for many years, particularly by Sweden and Finland — was only

touched on during Mr. Weinberger's discussions, and U.S. officials are convinced that it will not

become reality, sources said. Swed-

ish officials instead emphasized

their resolve to strengthen defens-

Mountain Redonbt

With the apparent aim of projecting this resolve to the rest of

the world as well, Sweden laid on

an elaborate trip for Mr. Wein-

berger. Reporters and television

Friday, for example, many tele-vision watchers saw Mr. Wein-

berger walking along the carwalks at the Swedish Navy's mountain

stronghold at Musk. The base was

carved out of the mountain of

granite alongside a deep fjord. De-

stroyers and gunboats practice rac-ing from the fjord into the heart of

camera crews were also invited.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The United States is expected to its European allies this week to proceed on schedule with the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

At a NATO ministerial meeting in Scotland this week, alliance diplomats say Mr. Weinberger will insist that a timely deployment is an essential condition for successful U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and that deployment should not be affected by anti-nuclear protest

NATO's nuclear planning group, meeting in Gleneagles on Tuesday and Wednesday, is expected to fully accept the new stra-tegic options aimed at strengthen-ing the U.S. deterrent.

cept or veto a bill in its entirety. The "line item veto" authority

sought by Mr. Reagan would require a constitutional amendment,

according to several knowledge-

Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to President Reagan, said there was "absolutely nothing" in a pro-posed executive order on intelli-

nce activities that would expand

gence activities that would expand the ability of the CIA to engage in "domestic spying." That argu-ment, he said, is "propaganda" put out by congressional aides whose past work was "so destructive" of the nation's intelligence capabili-

able observers

shuffle that affected about 50 jobs, Northrop Gets Main Contract for 'Stealth'

open controversy here.

By Michael Gerler

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Air Force, in the first step toward what may become a \$20-billion program to develop and produce a fleet of revolutionary Stealth bombers, has selected Northrop Corp. as prime contractor for initial research and

development work on the project. Stealth is a top-secret and toppriority Pentagon project to develop a bomber virtually invisible to enemy radar and thus able to carry bombs and missiles through heavy air defenses such as those ringing

the Soviet Union. The idea is to combine a variety of new aircraft shapes and designs with special materials that absorb rather than reflect the energy in radar beams so enemy gunners cannot "see" and shoot down the

aruer inis month. President Reagan announced that as part of a major new program to strengthen the nation's nuclear arsenal, he wants to build 100 new MX missiles and 100 new B-1 bombers. The B-1 would begin replacing aging B-52 bombers in 1986.

Operational in 1990s

Mr. Reagan also announced his intention to pursue "a vigorous re-search and development program for an advanced technology bomber [Stealth]." Stealth would become operational in the early 1990s and is meant to ensure a continued U.S. ability to penetrate Soviet air defenses.

In keeping with Mr. Reagan's decision and the tight secrety surrounding the project, the Pentagon statement issued Friday, after the stock market closed, said only

"The Air Force announces that Northrop has been selected as the prime contractor to proceed with initial research and development on advanced bomber concepts. Key members of the team include Boeing, LTV-Vought and the General Electric Aircraft Engine Group. All details are classified. No further comment will be

The Northrop contract, which the company's president, Thomas V. Jones, said "will have a material impact" on the firm, is only for initial development work. If experi-mental models perform as advertised, a subsequent production contract would be awarded. The

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President SADATE astanished the world by the decisions he took in the interest of his country. He was well aware of the raise and dangers of these acts, but he always said: ".... I prefer to die standing up than to live on my lanes." He was standing when he was assassinated.

REZA PAHLAVI

SPOOK

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BOUTIQUE GIORGIO ARMANI

Mr. Reagan said that there the authority to veto individual should be some legislative safeitems in appropriations bills guards but that the president passed by Congress.

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HOMMAGE TO PRESIDENT ANOUAR EL SADATE

Once again, the forces of evil have struck. Through their cowardly assassination of President Anauar & Sadate, they aimed at the assassination of the hopes for peace he had succeeded in arousing in the Near East. His death marks the disappearance of one of those great heads of state who will leave their mark on our century and the history of the world.

While my hapless country—scene of bloody maneuvers of factions lesting for power—is in its last throes under the blows of its executioners, Egypt has become a haven of security for my family, for numerous transans and for me, as we await our return to our beloved homeland.

Nover shall I forget the welcome we received from President Sadate in March of lost year. In the person of their President, Egypt and her people welcomed us as guests of home: the red corpet railed out on our arrival was a symbol; already a great Chief of State, President SADATE became—on that day—quite simply a Great Man.

My father's last days were brightened by his friendship. His illness, clast was too for gone for there to be any hope of recovery, but, in his exceedingly great compassion, God allowed us to find a father's comfort in President SADATE.

For these reasons, I felt much more deeply than any other the horror of the crime perpetrated against him and against the Egyptian people. For these reasons, I am today more sensitive than any other to the adiaus, regretable criticisms founched against him, History will demonstrate that they are utterly unjustified, President SADATE was a man of peace, of wisdom, a great maslem. He paid with his life for his political discentiment and his will to refuse to yield to influences exerted upon him.

I should like to express my best wishes for the success of President MOBARAK, chosen by the people to succeed the Rois, in leading Egypt—as he so wishes—toward the future of peoce and prosperity which the deeply mourned President Anouer E SADATE was preparing.

HAUTE COUTURE - PRÉTA PORTER - BOUTIQUE FEMMES - BOUTIQUE HOMMES

Time to Change Course

It does not matter whether Pat Moynihan or David Stockman invented the phrase. When the New York senator and the White House budget director agree on anything these days, attention should be paid. They agree that nine months after an impressive takeoff, the Reagan administration needs a major "mid-course correction." Indeed.

Reagan is running low on fuel -- the federal revenues needed to reach his governmental destinations. He has veered too far to the right, risking the loss of a favorable political wind. And his national security panel is signaling fog ahead.

The president retains the country's confidence and uses it well. He is flexible and shrewdly opportunistic. But will he re-examine his pre-flight premises in time?

Most troubling is the evident miscalculation on revenues. As Moynihan observes, the president chose to fly blind with a radical theory that huge tax cuts would, almost instantly, pay for themselves. "We would use the increased revenues the federal government would get from this tax decrease," he said, "to rebuild our defense capabilities."

Tax rates were thus enthusiastically reduced. Military commitments were confidently made and the rest of the budget was painfully cut. But there was no instant recovery — even of expectations. The balanced budget remains a distant dream. So now the White House wants to ditch more social programs and pass others to already burdened states and cities.

One can dispute the size of the shortfall, but not the need for more revenue over the next three years. The most wasteful tax cuts

- for oil refiners, for example - should be rescinded. The most costly tax cuts, on estates and incomes, should be delayed. The least necessary military programs, like the B-

l bomber, should be dropped.

That would greatly reduce government borrowing, allow interest rates to fall and provide a real stimulus to depressed industries, notably construction. The tax cuts simply cannot induce prosperity while expensive money retards expansion.

But more than pride hinders the necessary corrections. Uncertain ideology and diplomacy are also getting in the president's way.

Too many in Reagan's circle welcome the revenue shortage. The less money, they figure, the less government; they'd rather be right than airborne. But their shifting of wealth from the middle classes to the well-todo is not the public's understanding of the Reagan mandate. Nor is it really the president's, as he belatedly acknowledged in the storm over Social Security.

A further weakness has been the failure to define the strategic purposes of a rapidly rising military budget. Bureaucratic wars rather than foreign dangers too often explain excessive orders for new hardware. But it was the president who taught that national security, like prosperity, depends above all on a healthy economy. As diplomatic and military choices crowd in, he needs finally to rank his priorities abroad and justify their cost.

The passengers are restive, but not because they can't tighten belts or take the bumps. They mainly ask whether the pilot knows how to get back on course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Question Unanswered

The question raised by the life of Moshe Dayan was whether Israelis can find in themselves the resources of courage and imagination not only to defend their country but also to reach out and live in peace with all their Arab neighbors. Certainly Mr. Dayan, as much as any Israeli since the state's founding, proved they could accomplish the first task. With his signature eye patch, he came to symbolize the Israeli "David's" prowess against the Arab "Goliath." Not even his failure as defense minister to prepare adequately for the Arabs' surprise attack of 1973 - the ultimate tribute: his tactic - dulled

the luster he had won in earlier wars.
As a boy Gen. Dayan had lived alongside Arabs; even as Jewish life in Palestine (later Israel) became more urban and "modern" and concentrated on military confrontation, he kept a deep fascination with the desert and with the Arabs who lived in Palestine, and with the potential of peace. The 1967 war, ending with the West Bank and Gaza in Israel's hands, let him test his practical ideas for Jewish-Arab coexistence.

He conducted what was, by comparison with any other occupation, a mild and progressive regime. His response to the troubles

that inevitably arose was not automatically to retreat to more repression but to try sinuous new ways of cooperation. Speaking colloquial Arabic, sipping coffee with Arab friends on the West Bank, he could claim as few Israelis could to have the respect of the Palestinian Arabs and to know them.

As the years passed, his conviction grew that he and perhaps he alone could lead. Yet the war of 1973, although it perhaps added a desire for personal vindication to his political motivation, had hurt his public standing; and with his loner's style, he had burned his bridges to his old Labor home. He parlayed his personal prestige into a position in Mena-chem Begin's post-1977 Cabinet and as foreign minister made important contributions at Camp David.

But he wanted more, and in the elections earlier this year he tried to fashion for himself a swing man's power. He failed. To his dismay, to Israel's dismay, perhaps even to the dismay of those Arabs who saw in him levels of desert perceptiveness quite apart from the Israeli norm, he had not established by the time of his death whether a true peace can be had.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spain and the Europeans

President Reagan chose the right time to make plain America's support for Spain's troubled democracy. It was momentarily in doubt when Secretary Haig minimized the attempted coup in Madrid last February as an internal matter. Mr. Haig soon made amends, and any remaining doubts should finally be dispelled by Mr. Reagan's welcome to King Juan Carlos, who risked his crown to defend Spain's reborn Parliament.

The monarch is indeed a "champion of democraev." But terrorism attracts the Basques, and disgruntled generals still talk as if democracy and even the king were on trial. Much of Mediterranean Europe would feel the tremors if Madrid again fell under military rule. What would lessen the risk would be Spain's admission to NATO and the European Community - steps that Mr. Reagan

properly encouraged. The divided Spanish Parliament has yet to apply to join the alliance, whose 15 members seem ready to approve. Spain's admission to the Common Market is a thornier matter because its fruit, olives and wine would compete with the subsidized farm products of the rest of Western Europe, notably France.

Spain applied in 1977, with the approval of all its major parties, including the Socialists and the Communists, who oppose joining NATO. The Community, including France, welcomed the application because it promised to strengthen a fledgling democracy. If that was sound reasoning, then the current hints of delay or rejection could drive Spain back into isolation, and toward distrust of pluralism.

Americans can offer only an advisory opinion. But it doesn't hurt when Mr. Reagan reminds Europe that more is at stake than the price of olive oil or wine.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Colorful Figure Is Gone

Moshe Dayan's death robs Israel of its most colorful personality, who potentially still had greater services to render. Opinions will continue to be divided about this exhibitionist soldier with a political reputation for unpredictability and opportunism. But his originality was undoubted, as was his knowledge of the Arabs and their language, his realism about the future of Israel, his opposition to the Begin policy of settlements on the West Bank. His comparatively temperate views about the Palestinians would have had been such an important contributor, far better than Mr. Begin's hawkishness is doing. — From The Sunday Times (London).

Greek Soup and the West

There is a rustic saying on the Continent that "soup is never eaten as hot as it is cooked." Perhaps Greek peasants say it also. That may be the best consolation for Greece's allies if the Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Andeas Papandreou emerges as victor.

- From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago October 19, 1906

served the Camp David process, to which he

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Florence Tasker, 23. has successfully crossed Labrador farther north than that peninsula has ever been crossed before. She was accompanied by her husband. Mr. Stephen Tasker, a U.S. government inspector. As far as is now known, the only other person in the party, at least during the trip through the unexplored wilderness of Northern Labrador, was George Elson, a Cree Indian guide, who is said to know more of the Labrador death-land than any other man. Elson was with Leonidas Hubbard, editor of Outing magazine, when Hubbard starved to death in the Labrador tundra. and later guided Mrs. Hubbard when she tried to carry out the plans of her husband.

Fifty Years Ago October 19, 1931

NEW YORK - Thomas Alva Edison, who gave to the world the electric light, motion pictures. the phonograph and countless other inventions that have revolutionized the progress of civilization in the last 50 years, died aged 84 this morning. The story of Edison's life is primarily the story of a single passion marching to triumph over gigantic obstacles: the passion for invention. The man simple as starless night, Edison the inventor was powerful and complex as a shattering bolt of forked lightning. Of invention. as against mere discovery, he was inordinately proud. And he left an indelible mark on every modern device of importance, perhaps, save the

The Revolution Proceeds

By Charles W. Naas

The writer, a retired U.S. Foreign Service fered heavy equipment losses. Perhaps as fficer, was deputy chief of mission in many as 3,000 prisoners were taken, and hundreds of soldiers were killed. officer, was deputy chief of mission in Tehran during the early days of the Islamic Revolution. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

WASHINGTON — Every day, Iranian experts in Washington observe from afar the numbing parade of horrors and wonder how

ing parade of horrors and wonder now long Iran's fragile social and governmental fabric can hold together.

They follow the daily "body count" of executions and assassinations (1,800 since early summer, Amnesty International says); the armed clashes in central Tehran between the Revolutionary Guards and the leftist Mujahaddin, in which scores of passers-by are killed or wounded; the war with Iraq, and the lethal rhetoric of Aya-

While the exiles play games hijacking a boat or holding endless strategy sessions ...

tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who appears to relish the flow of martyrs' blood. Yet from that shattered country come

occasional surprises. The recent victory of Iran's armed forces near the oil refinery city of Abadan was, according to informed sources in Washington, a sizable one. The Iraqis suf-

So, while the exiles in Europe play games hijacking a boat or holding endless strategy sessions, their former comradesin-arms are fighting and organizing the resupply of equipment and ammunition. Despite the endless purges of officers, the military retains some cohesion.

After three years of revolution, the Iranian economy might be expected to be near collapse. But those who hope eco-nomic deprivation will cause a mass desertion from Khomeini in the next few months are in for a disappointment. The regime recognizes that its support rests with the lower economic groups, which can be brought into the streets when necessary, and it is doing its best to take care of people's basic needs.

In Iran today, life is very bleak but not yet hopeless. At present, Iran has roughly \$4 billion in foreign exchange, \$2 billion to \$3 billion in gold and a collection of other assets totaling \$2 billion to \$3 billion. Oil exports have been ranging from 600,000 to 1.1 million barrels a day, which, at \$36 a barrel, can provide \$10 billion to \$14 billion in yearly earnings.

A financial crunch could hit Iran next year if the war continues and Iran's oil exports cannot increase. The economy is in stark contrast to the booming 1970s when the shah embarked on an industrialization program. Unemployment is 30 percent to 40 percent, but the sharing of

days to give the Reagan administration time and scope to define its Middle East strategy

and invite the opposition to respond.

There is nothing in the Constitution or in

chooses, exclude the news media, which it

has done before on sensitive military and

foreign policy issues.
It can invite the secretaries of state and

defense to defend their policies before the

entire Senate and submit to questions. The

Senate is even obliged by law to receive for-mer presidents of the United States to par-

ticipate in the debate; it would be interest-

ing if Nixon, Ford or Carter appeared, be-

cause presidents tend to speak their minds

But the present president and the present Senate, like their predecessors, are not so

The only trouble with these two proposi-tions is that so many members of Congress think their main responsibility is to get re-elected, and in the process they confuse

their personal interests with the interest of

All this leaves the American people in a

pickle. They cannot possibly know what to do about sending AWACS to Saudi Arabia,

or what the Russians are up to in Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola or Namibia, or whether

the United States should spend billions on

What they do have a right to know, how-

ever, is that these devilish questions are

being decided in the national interest by se-

rious people in a serious way after honest

debate between elected representatives in

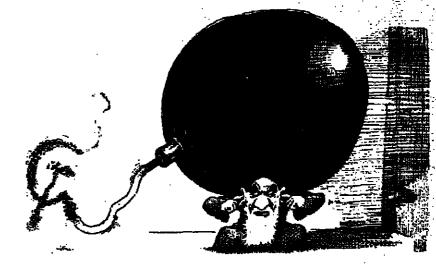
the White House and the Congress, and not

fiddled by back-door deals and personal

trade-offs. There is no such assurance now.

MX missiles, B-1s or Stealth bombers.

only after they retire.



goods among closely knit family units and aid from local mosques or from the gov-

ernment are easing hardships.

The Iranian people have weathered bad times before. In the early 1950s no oil was exported for almost three years after Mohammed Mossadegh nationalized the oil industry, yet Iranians made ends meet.

These are some of the facts that the exiles have to face. They must also deal with the romanticizing about the Mujahaddin by the world press in its daily Paris interviews with the exiled guerrilla leader, Massoud Rajavi Rajavi apparently had a death sentence commuted to life imprisonment in the early 1970s after Soviet intervention with the shah. He is the new celebrity trying to follow Khomeini's tech-

niques to power.

How quickly it is forgotten that in the

1970s the Mujahaddin murdered and maimed American civilians in Tehran and had a long hit list of American officials.

While the Mujahaddin philosophy is supposedly a mix of Islam and Marusm, the latter dominates the top echelons of the organization. There is a familiar ring to Rajavi's recent statement that, after assuming power, the Mujahaddin will open

The French philosopher André Glucksmann has written that readiness to die may be the greatest power a communi-ty has. The Mujahaddin are using that power in seizing the leadership of the anti-Khomeini movement.

If the moderate exile groups cannot end their bickering and arrive at alternative courses of action, they will again be left in the wake as the revolution goes on

Democracy Needs Debate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The decisive vote in the Senate on military weapons for Saudi Arabia has been postponed until near the end of the month. This delay has been arranged in accordance with the first principle of "the greatest deliberative body in the world," which is: If you don't have the votes, don't vote — deliberate!

It will be interesting to see how this time will be used. The chances are that it will be used for a political wrestling match, during which arms will be twisted and deals will be struck to switch a few votes to President Reagan's side.

This is the way things are usually done in Washington. If you can't persuade them, bribe them.

In this game, the White House has all the advantage. It has the power to offer favors or withhold favors some senators want for themselves or their states on questions that have nothing to do with Saudi Arabia — in exchange for their votes. All administrations do it, and deny it, and the Reagan adminis-tration knows all the cards in the Senate deck, and is no exception.

It is also possible, though highly unlikely, that this time could be used for a really hon-est debate in the Senate, not only about AWACS, Jews and Arabs, but about American foreign policy in general and American Middle East policy in particular. This kind of dialogue is long overdue.

A Mystifying Babble

The Reagan administration has somehow managed to confuse both its supporters and its opponents about what it is doing in the Middle East. One day it announces a new "strategic relationship" with the Israelis, which infuriates the Arabs. The next day it insists on a military deal with Saudi Arabia, which infuriates the Israelis. The president "assures" the Saudis that the United States will not "permit" the monarchy there to be overthrown like the shah of Iran - without consulting the Congress or the Saudis about the wisdom of such a commitment, or how it could be redeemed.

As things now stand, this debate — if that's the right word — is not being conducted primarily in the Senate, but on the Sunday television shows and on political platforms around the country where all ships pass one another in the night. The re-sult is a mystifying babble of secondary

Are you for Reagan, right or wrong? Is American foreign policy to be decided in Washington or in Jerusalem, with the help of the Israeli lobby? Should the Senate, under the Constitution, merely give its "advice" on major foreign policy issues, or demand deference to its "consent"? All this is now in contention.

Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, the majority leader, has scheduled 10 hours of de-bate on the AWACS issue, probably on Oct. 27. If it's left to that, the chances are that this complex issue will be decided by private and prior commitments before it gets to the

There are, however, other options. The

Beware the Ex-Presidents

By David S. Broder

ously closed.

WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon was 61 when he left the White House. Gerald Ford was 63. Jimmy Carter was 56. debate could be extended for two or three They had been given unique educations, at public expense, in domestic and foreign affairs. They were far from being washed up mentally or physically. But the American system provided no automatic or natural the rules of the Senate that forbids such a searching debate, in public if advisable, or in private if necessary. The Senate, can, if it

They were, in theory, the titular leaders of their parties. But Nixon was disbarred by his Watergate disgrace and the other two were diminished in influence by their defeats. Besides, in the shapeless cloak of opposition party politics, the "titular lead-er" is not much more than an empty sleeve.

Not since Herbert Hoover was brought back from lengthy retirement by Harry Tru-man to do his useful work as the chairman of the commissions on government reorganization has a former president been given an

official role of any real magnitude. So they have busied themselves with writing memoirs, lecturing, building libraries and museums, kibitzing and intervening awkwardly on political and governmental matters. And, like a lot of other retirees, they have time to attend timesale. inclined. They prefer to play "the game," and the rules of the game are well-established: The business of the government is to govern, and the duty of the opposition is to

they have time to attend funerals.

Nixon and Ford came out of retirement to join Carter at Hubert Humphrey's funeral in 1978. Nixon, Ford and Carter joined hands to represent Ronald Reagan and the

country at the funeral of Anwar Sadat.

The latest disinterment of these prematurely buried treasures produced more than a historic photograph — apparently unique in our history — of four presidents at the White House. It produced real news, as Carter and Ford conducted a joint interview en route home from Cairo that suggested an American diplomatic initiative to break the ing direct talks with the Palestine Liberation

Organization. Since both presidents had renounced, while in office, the very course of action they now found desirable, their views had an understandable shock effect. While Reagan mediately reaffirmed what had been -

Many Fener Missiles

until the Air Force One interview - the Ford-Carter policy, there is a clear sense that options are now open which were previ-

Later in the week, Carter and Ford made common cause again in support of Reagan's embattled proposal for sale of AWACS aenal-surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia. That made it seem all the more plausible that they were running interference for the successor they had both, at various times, com-

peted with for office.

Given all the dramatics of these alumni activities, it is not surprising that some now see a useful role emerging for former presidents: to utter dangerous truths, to say things the country or the world needs to hear but which people in power, or scrively seeking power, find it impolitic to say.

You can imagine some well-meaning foundation leaping forward to propose an annual "presidents' convocation," where all the former occupants of the Oval Office would gather for a weekend, pool their wisdom on current topics and then issue their

The Itch for Power

That is a notion that ought to be embraced with great wariness — if not actually strangled at birth.

It is not that the former presidents, individually and collectively, are lacking in wisdom. Far from it. But it needs to be remembered that they were removed from office for what the public thought good reason. Oracles they may be, but the Oracle at Delphi had never lost an election or been run out of town one step ahead of an impeach-

But the more compelling reason for keeping their interventions in current polic rather rare is that former presidents are not quite the disinterested observers they seem. The one sentiment that tends to unite them more than their past service in the White House is their hunger to be back there again. Nixon may be the exception in that regard, because even he probably recognizes that there is a considerable distance between

being pardoned and being nominated.

But the amiable and admirable Jerry Ford spent a lot of hours between 1976 and 1980 denying his possible candidacy, only to throw himself back into the presidential picture in March and the vice-presidential picture in July — a ploy no one had imagined he would consider.

Now Jimmy Carter has come through town, denying with Ford-like sincerity that he has any "ambition" for another turn in the presidency and proclaiming that life in Plains is even more richly rewarding than he

But my colleague, Havnes Johnson, was there when the three former presidents came aboard Air Force One for the flight to Cairo. And he recorded the unmistakable glow of pleasure with which each of them surveyed what had once been his plane.

They may be elder statesmen, but don't doubt that the itch for power is there. It is

. \$1981. The Washington Post.

Brzezinski on Dayan:

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser in the Carter ulministration, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Dayan's death, just 10 days after the assassination of Anwar Sadat, will be a test of the ability of both Israelis and Egyptians to move the peace process forward and to sustain it. Dayan, like Sadat, will be missed.

What was most impressive about Moshe Dayan was a vision-ary quality. When I dealt with him during the Carter administration, I always had the feeling that this was a man who was not only preoccupied with the immediate curity and well-being of Israel, but who also had a longer-range vision of an Israel genuinely at peace with the Arabs, of an Israel that had found a solution to the most difficult problem — the Palestinian issue,

My strongest recollection of that quality of Dayan involves a supper he and I once shared in my office at the White House. We sat around one evening, eating sandwiches at a working table in the West Wing, and talked about the future. I have long argued that any solution for the West Bank and Gaza has to provide the Palestinians both political dignity and a political exis-tence. Such an arrangement would enable Israelis and Palestinians to move about freely, work wherever they wish and pray wherever they wish. The expression of the Palestinian political existence would be more visible on the map than on the ground. Dayan had a similar

He was an engaging charmer. I spent some time with him and his wife in their home in Tel Aviv. It is three key individuals.

WASHINGTON — Moshe difficult to imagine a warmer and more engaging personality.

At the same time, he was an extrmely skillful negotiator. He was difficult to pin down if he didn't want to be. He was usually quite soft-spoken, but there were occasional flashes of anger and

sarcasm. He could be quite biting

in a debate.

RLAGE & LSTS

I was struck during the Camp David period by Dayan's barely disguised dislike for his own prime minister, Menachem Begin. And by his willingness to communicate that dislike, and even to hint some-what that he would have done better in negotiating a settlement better not only for Israel but also for the larger and longer-range in-terest of peace itself.

Dayan had absolutely no complexes about Arabs, but genuine empathy with them. He understood them. I suspect he was attracted by them. There was no racist quality in his attitudes, no sense of superiority.

When the Palestinian question comes to be tackled, Dayan will be sorely missed. He had the vision to regard the Palestinians not merely as enemies but as brothers. This legacy gives one hope for an even-tual Israeli-Arab reconciliation. But we must recognize that

while movement toward peace can be initiated by individuals, the process itself must be eventually conducted and maintained by the peoples and states concerned. It would be wrong to conclude that the Mideast peace process was totally dependent on one or two or

·Letters

Protests Are Needed

The situation in Iran is appalling. There doesn't seem to be an end to the arrocities of these ungodly "clerics." On the contrary, their taste for blood and destruction is increasing. The recent news of the execution of some 100 schoolchildren is just one more example of how horrid life in Iran is

Our politicians and soldiers in exile have difficulty putting aside their selfish differences and building a strong and effective front to put an end to the present regime. In fact, one wonders whether most of them have any real concern for Iran at all, given the absence of comment on their part, in the world press, as to what they feel about the misery and the mass murders in Iran.

The only Iranian who tirelessly does write to tell the world what the Iran of today is really like is Dr. Honshang Nabawandi. Others should follow his example. As a recent editorial (IHT, Oct. 17-18) put it. "Protests may not end the slaughter, but they can set standards for humanity, even in Iran."

Collecting for the Poles

It is 8 a.m. and I have just enjoyed breakfast in a warm room. Then I started to read the front page of your newspaper, and that is why I am writing to you. I wonder whether it would be possible to start a scheme whereby all who so wish could offer the equivalent of one full meal a week to the Red Cross to distribute to the people of Poland.

The proceeds in food would be distributed by the

Red Cross in Poland. The peoples of the world who are not in need themselves would contribute to helping alleviate what it appears will be a ghastly winter for the Poles. A newspaper in each capital might be prepared to administrate the collection of funds or foodstuffs and other goods in short supply. To start such a food- and fund-raising effort. I

would be pleased to offer a donation of \$1,000.
Zurich. EILEEN SCHLESINGER.

Reagan's Chickens Roosting

It was disappointing to see David Broder, one of our favorite columnists, plead in "Gambling on Reaganomics" (IHT, Sept. 24) for delay in revising the presiden's program, on the ground that Congress "explicitly approved it." Many of us, including Broder, thought it a mistake from the outset.

Chickens expected to roost are now roosting budget deficit was seriously underestimated, defense needs were greatly exaggerated, the tax cuts did not stimulate the economy, and the stock market has reached new lows

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

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A worker chops brush behind a new wire fence surrounding the Sheraton Hotel in Cancim, Mexico, where leaders of 22 industrialized and underdeveloped countries will meet this week.

Cancún Touches Up For World Leaders

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

CANCUN, Mexico — Decorators are still sprucing up the Cancin airport, and the hot lines to capitals as far apart as Abidjan and Peking have yet to be tested, but preparations for the conference of industrialized and developing nations this week are now virtually complete.

Already, security agents with walkie-talkies outnumber tourists and, by the time President Reagan and other world leaders gather here Wednesday, this normally soportic resort will have been taken over by

Wednesday, this normally soponfic resort will have been taken over 2,000 journalists.

1.500 foreign delegates and over 2,000 journalists.

A narrow 14-mile-long island sprinkled with luxurious hotels that attend only to the affluent, Cancius seems an unlikely setting for a conference on world powerty. But it offers the informality, seclusion and security thought necessary to encourage some breakthrough after years of contract parasitions. invitiess negotiations.

Such is the informality, in fact, that the leaders of eight industrialized and 14 developing nations will meet in a soundproofed hotel room in Cancin on Thursday morning without an agenda and with no plans for

But no such improvisation has been permitted of the organizers of the conference, and the pressure on Mexico to insure a smooth operation has been enormous. The main worry is inevitably security, although Cancún is attached to the mainland by only two bridges and is therefore relatively easy to protect.

During their stay, the visiting group will remain ensconced in the Sheraton Hotel, which will be off-limits to the press and the public. Mexican naval craft will patrol the sea and lagoon on either side of the hotel. Apart from hundreds of local security agents, most leaders will also bring their own armed bodyguards.

Aware that several of the visitors are in their late 60s and early 70s, the Mexican government has also assigned top specialists in every medical field to Cancian's small hospital, while a medical evacuation helicopter will stand by at all hours.

Four of the invitees — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil and President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast — have already been forced to cancel for health reasons and will be represented by their foreign ministers.

Mr. Kreisky had been scheduled to co-chair the conference with Mexico's president, José López Portillo, and that role is now likely to be taken over by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

Much of the organization, though, has involved satisfying the personal quirks of many of the leaders. President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has sent his own furniture from Manila. Diplomatic sources said that the principal request of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was for a hair stylist to be available.

Apart from the opening session, the press will be excluded from all meetings. But to insure good communications for the media, a satellite ground station as well as 1,000 telephones and 300 telex machines have been installed, while the government leaders will have not lines to their capitals in their suites:

For Rich and Poor Nations, Stakes at Cancún Are High

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service

YORK - Presidents Ronald Reagan, Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh and other heads of state or their representatives will gather at the Mexican seaside resort of Cancun for two days of talk this week on how to improve the lot of the poor nations of the

The leaders, eight from industrinations and 14 from the socalled developing world, have aiready agreed to make no agree-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ments, to take no actions that govern the way the world buys, sells and finances its goods and

However, their discussions on Thursday and Friday will be more than a seminar. The 22 confront a critical political decision that ulti-mately could affect everything from the price of jute in Bangla-desh to control of the Internation-

The leaders will decide whether to begin far-ranging negotiations on world aid and trade under the auspices of a United Nations organization — in which Vanuam's vote would equal Japan's and where Belize and the United States count the same — or whether these issues shall remain inside the traditional postwar institutions, the IMF, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These are institutions controlled by economic weight, thus by the rich, industrialized nations.

Politics, Not Economics

Cancún, then, is essentially about politics rather than economics, the power of decision-making rather than an appropriate level for the price of coffee. This is hardly surprising. Political leaders are meeting at the newly built Caribbean resort and their economic specialists will be in back rooms or hotel suites.

The 14 less industrialized nations (called the South, but mistakenly, since India, Yugoslavia and others lie north of the Equator) hope the gathering will begin the global negotiations that have been stalled for two years at the United Nations. Global negotiation is the short-hand for vesting ultimate decision-making in a United Nations-type body where each nation

The 14 will get help from some of the equally misnamed North. (The Soviet Union, a comparatively rich northern country, has spurned an invitation to Cancun and all similar talks on the grounds that the "colonialist" West alone is responsible for glob-

Friends of the the South include President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudean of Canada. Until recently, the United country.

States, backed by West Germany and Britain, had firmly resisted any global bargaining round under a one-nation, one-vote rule. Mr.

Reagan, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain still oppose a United Nations body that could overrule decisions by GATT, the World Bank and the IMF. But over the what to do. last few weeks the West Germans have softened somewhat on their hard line, a shift that very well

could just be cosmetic. Not surprisingly, the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America want to detach these aid and trade institutions from the grip of the

Cancún is at bottom an attempt to persuade Mr. Reagan to soften the U.S. resistance. But from everything Washington has said so far, the others can expect at most a token concession. Officials have privately said that the administration might agree to a diluted global negotiation. A United Nations body could review but not veto deisions taken at GATT or in the World Bank and IMF. The global negotiation would then be essen-

tially hortatory, like most United Nations actions.

And in his speech in Philadel-phia last week, Mr. Reagan made no mention, either favorable or unfavorable, of global negotiations, suggesting that his administration still had not made up its mind

The president did, however, call on the Third World countries to develop free-market economies that would permit a greater flow of private investment and trade as a dution to break the grip of pover-. In other words, what works for the United States will work for developing nations.

Though this position is not a departure from that of previous ad-ministrations, the Reagan camp seems to be using it with greater

At the same time, some soft words about a global negotiation round by Mr. Reagan should permit the heads of state to leave content with a symbolic agreement.

So on Friday, when Cancun's chairmen summarize for the press what has taken place, they are likely to hail a signal achievement. It is

also likely that there will be less to

Behind Cancun lies the theory of an Argentinian economist, Raul Prebisch. As the head of the Economic Commission for Latin America a generation ago, Mr. Prebisch developed the theory that the world economy is rigged against developing countries, pro-

ducers largely of raw materials. They sell their coffee, copper, cocoa and the rest in largely competitive markets. But they buy generators, autos, earth-moving equipment and other finished goods from a handful of producers with power to fix prices. So, in the thesis, the Third World is perennially

disadvantaged, receiving less and less but paying more and more. The Prebisch theory provides a justification for Third World demands for a shift in power relations and "massive transfers of resources" from the rich to the poor.

There are at least two problems with this, however. A United Nations body quietly commissioned a distinguished group of economists to examine the key argument — that the terms of trade for the poor

cluded that no conclusion was possible. Their report has never been made public.

The other difficulty is the view being expressed by President Reagan: The argument that development is tied to entrepreneurship, private investment and open mar-kets. Where they function, as in South Korea or Taiwan, growth is rapid; where they are inhibited by controls as in Algeria, Tanzania or India, growth is sluggish. Behind the political talk at Can-

cun, there are a number of economic issues that will be discussed by experts and are the subject of future bargaining, global or other-

 Raw materials. The Third World wants to create a network of cartels to protect and increase the prices of their raw materials.

• Trade. The developing countries want tariff preferences for their goods in the markets of the rich. If the U.S. tariff on autos is 15 percent. India would like to sell its cars in the United States tarifffree. Some preferences have been granted on a few products, but they are offset in part by curbs on textiles and clothing, important Third World exports. The United States has urged all nations to join GATT, where countries swap reductions in trade barriers. But that would compel India to give up barriers protecting its new industry in return for greater access to the West, a deal New Delhi and others do not want to make,

 Energy. Saudi Arabia wants fixed and predictable oil price increases, tied to the dollar's international buying power. But Venezue-la, Mexico, Nigeria and other oil exporters prefer uninhibited pric-ing. A subsidiary issue centers on a proposed new, \$25 billion affiliate of the World Bank. The bank wants to finance the search for oil in Third World countries. So far, both OPEC and the United States

have blocked this institution. Aid. The United Nations for years has urged the rich to provide the poor with \$7 of every \$1,000 of output - seven-tenths of 1 percent of gross national product. The United States has never accepted any target. Although it is the world's largest absolute donor, the United States supplies only \$2 in aid for every \$1,000 of GNP. As a group. Western nations meet about half the United Nations

• Finances. The Third World wants the IMF to relax the conditions of its loans and provide a fresh slice of aid by distributing Special Drawing Rights, the instruments nations use to settle accounts with each other. Mr. Reagan is expected to say that the IMF's strict terms ensure that developing countries can borrow in private markets, that any slackening is against their interests. Most western nations oppose using the IMF as a source of aid. They argue it will contribute to world infla-

Zimbabwe Press Takes Cautious Approach Under 'New Order' for Reporting of News

ence, but not total independence."

In practice, no editor has yet

found occasion to criticize Mr.

Mugabe directly for any reason, but now and then one of his Cabi-

net colleagues attracts fire. Mr.

Musarurwa, for instance, has writ-

ten a couple of editorials assailing Health Minister Herbert

Ushewokunze as a force for disuni-

Minister Fired

Mr. Mugabe evidently agreed. Immediately upon his return from a Commonwealth conference in

Australia, he dismissed Mr.

The information minister,

Nathan Shamuyarira, appointed the first three members of Mass

Media Trust. Two of the three he

appointed were whites, a business-

man who is president of the Con-

federation of Industries, and Grace Todd, the wife of former

trust then bought up the dominant

45 percent interest that the Argus Company of South Africa had owned in a holding company

called Zimbabwe Newspapers that runs daily and Sunday English-lan-

guage papers in Salisbury and Bu-lawayo, in addition to a weekly in Umtali. The trust also bought the

country's only news agency, the Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News

Agency, which had been owned

Using a grant from Nigeria, the

Prime Minister Garfield Todd.

Ushewokunze.

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service
SALISBURY — Only a few

voices were raised to warn of encroachments on press freedom when the government created a semi-independent trust early this year to buy out the South African interests that had controlled nearly all the newspapers in former Rho-

The press that was being taken over, it was recognized, had been tamed, if not broken, by the white minority regime of Ian Smith, so there was not much independence left to be compromised.

"Positivity is news. Negativity is not news," declared the director of information, Justin Nyoka, setting a standard for what was supposed to be a "new order" in journalism.

Eight months later, Zimbabwe's newspapers are still operating without any controls or political guidelines — either from the government or the new Mass Media Trust — but they have also done little to test the freedom that has supposedly been preserved for

Speeches of ministers tend to dominate the front pages and criticisms of the government tend to be ignored, especially when they come from black opposition figures such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister.

Willie Musarurwa, editor of The Sunday Mail, said he would not print reports that tend to undermine stability and unity in the

and managed by the South African Trust, Mtungadzimwe Marere, said the government wanted the papers "to retain some independ-Press Association.

The government said it was un-thinkable that foreign interests especially South African - could be allowed to control the press of a newly independent black country. Korean Mission

In the event, it was the small Umtali Post that provoked the first instance in which the government was plainly seen to put pressure on the trust. The weekly was the first to report the arrival of a North Korean military mission to train one of five army brigades. In an accompanying editorial, headlined "Sinister Trend," it then asked why the army needed help, "least of all from foreigners from East

Two days later the editor and the reporter who wrote the article. both whites, were driven to Salisbury by officers from the Central Intelligence Organization, the state security apparatus, and escorted into the presence of the prime minister and Mr. Shamuyarira. According to Stan Higgins, the reporter, Mr. Mugabe started by saying he had no quarrel with the news report but only with the edi-

torial's tone. Shortly after the meeting, the editor, Jean Maitland-Stuart, was told by Zimbabwe Newspapers that she was to be replaced. Mr. Shamuyarira acknowledged in Parliament that the government had made its displeasure known to the trust over the "racist" and "South African thinking" in the editorial.

OPIUM. Jamais parfum n'a provoqué une telle émotion. Parfums WESSAINT/AURENT

A balance of confidence.

It is largely due to the confidence shown by our customers that we are able to look back once again on another successful year.

They have confidence in the quality, safety, economy, utility value and durability of our vehicles - and have demonstrated this fact.

They also have confidence in our creativity, and in our ability to develop new answers to problems, even in difficult times. This is something they expect from us - and is a duty we owe

On a safe course through difficult times.

The determining factor in the development of the world's economy was once again the drastic increase in oil prices. This fuelled inflation, reduced the chance of growth for those countries dependent on oil imports, and left its mark on their balance of payments.

Despite the overall negative tendencies with regard to turnover in the world-wide automotive industry, 1980 was for Daimler-Benz a year in which our star continued to shine.

We have produced and sold more, improving our market position both at home and abroad. The total figures were 429,078 cars and 272,868 commercial vehicles.

Turnover for the whole concern rose by more than 13 per cent to over 31,000 million D-Marks. Our factories worked to full capacity all year. Jobs remained secure. With almost 9,000 new jobs. Daimler-Benz employed 183,000 people by the end of 1980.

In 1981, so far as we can tell, our company

DAIMLER-BENZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (summarised) 31st December 80 1979 31st December 1980 1979 million DM million DM million DM million DM LIABILITIES ASSETS 4.680.6 Stockholders' equity 3.846.4 5.315.3 Fixed assets 4.452.5 Overall provision for Cost of investments in possible loss on receivables consolidated subsidiaries 275.7 208.6 in excess of book value at acquisition Current assets 9,227.3 11,888,11 14,116.5 Loan capital 14,116.5 14.116.5 Balance sheet total 17,479.1 17,479.1 Balance sheet total CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (summarised) *) Not comparable with last year due to restructuring of old-age pension scheme. 1980 1979 million DM million DM 32,126.8 28,147.7 Total revenue 14.176.7

Staff expenses Write-offs 7.754.2 1.349.6 Taxes on income, trade 2,378.0 1.6928 and property Additional expenditure on The full version of the annual report is available at banks, or 2,031.4 1.503.8 Daimler-Benz AG, Abteilung FBW, Postfach 202, 7000 Stutt-gart, Federal Republic of Germany. other cost and revenue items 1,102.04) 637.8

will probably equal last year's performance, perhaps even better it.

Expenditures on material

Good progress on the road to the future.

In 1980, we continued to press forward towards our targets. These are naturally to make every effort to maintain and improve the high utility value, economy and quality (therefore also the real worth) of our vehicles. This is particularly important at a time when strict standards are being set for vehicles, and for the product policy of the automotive industry.

It was against this background that we introduced the New S-class saloons. These are even more efficient and safe, and retain their value even better than their predecessors, while needing about 12 per cent less fuel.

Additionally, two new four-cylinder engines were introduced for the 200 and 230 E models which offered enhanced performance while at the same time up to 13 per cent improved economy.

The economical diesel passenger car engine - a classical type for us - continued to be prominent. Almost half of all the cars we produced in 1980 were diesel powered.

Our large and varied commercial vehicle range was further extended. New engines were developed for the new generation of heavy trucks. Engines with high performance, excellent efficiency and particularly good fuel consumption characteristics.

Vehicle exports vital to cover oil costs.

Turnover abroad rose during 1980 mainly due to an increase in exports - by nearly 20 per cent to 17,200 million D-Marks.

Success abroad has long been one of our. and the German automotive industry's prin-

Nowadays its importance is even more emphasised for the German economy as a whole and for Germany's balance of payments.

> To succeed in future - invest in the future.

Securing its own future is one of the prime tasks for any company.

Which is why we strive so hard to maintain the high technical standards of Mercedes-Benz products, reduce fuel consumption, and at the same time make them more environmentally

We will continue to spend more than 1,000 million D-Marks a year on research and development alone. Additionally, we will invest more than 2,000 million D-Marks in new production plants, to improve the flexibility of our production, and in our sales and service organisation.

We would like to thank our customers for the way they remain true to our marque. This puts us under a special obligation. The confidence shown to us in the past has secured our present. It is also something we want to continue to earn in the future.



Mercedes-Benz.

Senior British General Loses a Leg After IRA Blows Up Car in London

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — A senior British general was injured seriously by an IRA bomb that tore his car apart as he drove away from his home in a quiet South London suburb. Lt. Gen. Sir Steuart Pringle, 53.

commander of the Royal Marines, lost his right leg below the knee during surgery on his badly man-gled limbs. The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the at-

[A hospital bulletin Sunday said Gen. Pringle's condition was "sat-isfactory" and that he was in the intensive care unit, the Associated Press reported.]

It was the second bombing by the IRA in London in a week. On Oct. 10, two persons were killed and 39 were injured, 21 of them

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lrish Guards, when a bomb ex-ploded outside Chelsea Barracks in West London, about four miles north of the scene of the bombing on Saturday.

Sketches Circulated

Police sources said they are searching for an IRA cell of four or five men who could be responsible for both attacks and may be planning more. They have circulated sketches of the suspects based on descriptions of men seen near a laundry truck where a bomb was detonated as a bus filled with Irish Guards passed by Oct. 10.

The head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, Cmdr. Mike Richards, said "it is possible" that the bomb that exploded beneath Gen. Pringle's car "was the same type of device" used to kill Airey Police sources said Scotland Yard tightened security for British leaders and other prominent peo-ple following the Saturday attack, AP reported. The police sources declined to specify what measures Neave, a senior Conservative member of Parliament, when his car exploded on the ramp of the House of Commons underground garage in March, 1979. An IRA splinter group, the Irish National-ist Liberation Army, claimed re-sponsibility for his death.

believed to include extra body-

guards for government leaders and prominent politicians and in-creased police patrols around their

Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher said: "It is absoutely vi-tal that every member of the public

should exercise extreme care and vigilance. Such vigilance will help

to beat the danger and catch the perpetrators of these dreadful

Gen. Pringle had just pulled away from the curb near his home in the suburb of West Dulwich at 11:30 a.m. when the bomb in his car exploded beneath his feet. blasting out the car's hood, roof and sides. The bomb that killed Mr. Neave exploded in the same way. It was activated by a mercury device reacting to the car's move-

ment after being started.
One of Gen. Pringle's neighbors,
Mike Mullins, witnessed the explosion while waiting for a bus at a

nearby stop.
"Suddenly, there was a big flash, and I saw the [hood] of the car fly up over a house," he said. "I rushed to the car, and I could see the driver who was still conscious, but his legs were badly smashed and he was bleeding from the

Gen. Pringle is a 35-year veteran

The wreckage of Lt. Gen. Sir Steuart Pringle's bombed car is covered and cordoned off while investigators search for clues. The IRA claimed responsibility for the latest London explosion.

He led a Marine commando unit on two tours of duty in Northern ists and Protestant loyalist gunmen have escalated a series of revenge Ireland at the peak of sectarian violence there in the early 1970s, after earlier seeing action in Suez

of the Royal Marines who became nesses in Ulster and military tar-

Ransom Payment Thwarted

DUBLIN (AP) — The Irish government thwarted an attempt by the family of Ben Dunne Jr., 32, No one else was hurt in the lat-est bombing, unlike last the Oct. 10 explosion in which both victims kidnapped son of a millionaire chain store owner, to pay a ransom of £500,000 (\$875,000), a police

gets in London, Catholic national-

kesman reported Sunday. Mr. Dunne's wife, Mary, con-firmed that police intervention prevented the family from paying the ransom near Dundalk a few miles south of the border with Northern Ireland Saturday night.

No one has yet claimed respon-sibility for the kidnapping, but au-thorities on both sides of the bor-der believe Mr. Dunne was abducted by the IRA.

MP Refused U.S. Visa WASHINGTON (UPI) - The

United States has refused an entry visa to Owen Carron, a member of the British Parliament and politi-cal agent of the late Bobby Sands.

"Carron was considered ineligi-ble for a visa," said a State Department spokeswoman, under a law barring anyone "who seeks to enter the United States to engage in activity prejudicial to the public

Goodwill, Not to Resist U.S. Sale of F-16 Jets

Zia Asks India to Show

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has

called upon "a larger, more power-ful India" to show magnanimity in its attitude toward his country's efforts to acquire jet fighters from the United States.
"I have told the Indians, you are a larger country, you have a larger force, a larger economic reservoir.

You have a greater role to play. We admit it, but have a big heart also," said the military ruler dur ing a wide-ranging two-hour interview at his residence Friday. "A country like India should be ble to eschew a lot of nonsense."

Zia Denies Any Threat

Several times in the discussion Gen. Zia emphasized that his offer of discussions on a nonaggression pact with India had been genuine and sincere, and he declared that India, which he said had not responded to the offer, should be willing because of its strength to take some risks in order to gain improved relations.

While Gen. Zia discussed these issues here, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told three American correspondents in New Delhi that she was wary of the Pakistani offer be-cause it followed closely on agreement by the United States to send two squadrons of F-16 fighterbombers to the Pakistanis during the next four years. Indian Foreign Ministry officials have warned that the introduction of the sophisticated planes would upset the balance of forces that they say has main-tained the peace in Southern Asia

for the last decade. Gen. Zia has repeatedly con-tended that the U.S. planes can pose no threat to India and that located in a strategically important and perilous position, bordered by Afghanistan, China, India, Iran and the approaches to the Gulf.

In her New Delhi interview, Mrs. Gandhi declared that her government had no aggressive designs on any country and that it was solely concerned with defense. was solely concerned with defense.

She told the American correspondents that there was no foundation to the recently published warnings by Western diplomats that India might attack Pakistan to thwart U.S. arms deliveries.

Mrs. Gandhi dismissed as "ridiculous" a statement by Gen. Zia that she "has not reconciled herself to the existence of Pakistan." This statement appears in an interview with the general in The Far East-ern Economic Review, the Hong Kong-based weekly.

During the conversation here, Gen. Zia repeated his desire to talk with India on ways to reduce suspicion and tension between the two governments. At one point, wever he made it clear that while his nation did not seek parity with India, it did expect more respect than he felt it had received.

"We are a smaller country but we have peculiarities of our own," he said. We are autonomous and we are a respectable nation. We will respect the Indians and we will demand as much respect as is due to a respectable nation.

"But if India wishes that it can treat Pakistan like Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, then they are very well mistaken, because they can't have that from Pakistan unless they break the bones of 84 million people and ride on us, which they

Basque Terror Group Feared Back in Action

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service MADRID, Spain - The Basque eparatist organization ETA apparently has ended a mysterious cease-fire of almost three months by assassinating a Civil Guard cor-poral in the northern town of San-

There was concern in both Basque and Madrid political cir-cles that the slaying Saturday of Cpl. Santiago Gonzalez de la Paz in Bilbao marked a return by ETA to the kind of terror campaign that was a factor in inspiring last February's unsuccessful a military

A number of factors appeared to have contributed to a strangely quiet summer in the usually troubled northern provinces, including a sharp decline in popular support for the organization, stepped-up police action against it, uncertainty about France's policy on extra-diting guerrilla suspects and a de-bate within ETA's ranks over what

Commanders Irritated

But, with many Basque politicians angered by legislation pro-posed by the government in Madrid that they see as curtailing home rule, strategists in the Basque terrorist organization appeared to have concluded that the time is ripe to resume their

"armed struggle" for an independent Basque nation.

the commanding officer this year.

vere passers-by.

Another bomb exploded Satur-

day in Northern Ireland outside a

golf club, but no one was injured. Violence has increased markedly

in Northern Ireland since the re-

cent end of the seven-month hun-

ger strike by nationalist prisoners

in the Maze Prison outside Belfast

and Cyprus.

Senior military commanders are known to have been irritated by an angry attack on the autonomy law a week ago by Xabier Arzallus, president of the mainstream Basque Nationalist Party. "If they want to stop us," Mr. Arzailus told a raily, "they will have to come with arms, like in 1936," an allu-sion to the Spanish Civil War.

Several rightist politicians in Madrid suggested that Mr. Arzailus, whose party controls the Basque regional government, should be prosecuted for the remark. Other Basque leaders have come to his defense, however.

Within ETA there seems to be support for fairly ambitious terrorist undertakings, and high-ranking police officials are known to have been fearful lately of an attempt

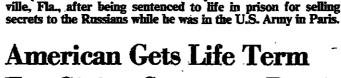
On Oct. 2, ETA detonated a bomb that ripped a hole in the side of a Spanish destroyer docked in Santander. ETA appeared to be trying to detonate ammunition in the ship's magazine, and had it succeeded many of the 300 men on board might have been killed.

At the end of this month, the Cortes, or parliament, is expected to approve Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's proposal to bring Spain into NATO. The gov-ernment's decision to join NATO. which is opposed by both the Soci-alists and Communists in Spain. has so far aroused little passion. However, a resumption of terror-ism would inevitably increase tension surrounding the debate.

While Basque politicians have severely criticized the government's autonomy bill, which strengthens Madrid's legal hold over the regions, the process leading to home rule continues. Last week, for example, Carlos Gara-icoetxea, president of the Basque government, named four military officers to head a local police force that is being formed.

Bank Is Bombed

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP) bomb exploded at a bank in this Basque city early Sunday, causing damage but no injuries,



Joseph G. Helmich Jr. is taken away from court in Jackson-

United Press International

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. --- An admitted Soviet spy, who had earlier said his only regret was getting caught, told a judge "I know I did wrong" and was sentenced to life in prison for selling code secrets 17

years ago.
Judge Susan H. Black gave Joseph George Helmich Jr. 44, the maximum sentence Friday, saying Congress has expressed its views the seriousness of this offense ... " He will for parole in 10 years. " He will be eligible

Mr. Helmich had pleaded guilty Sept. 28 to one count of conspiracy to commit espionage and in return the government dropped three espionage charges.

Despite Mr. Helmich's statement Friday that he regretted what he had done, U.S. Attorney Gary Betz told the court that "this demorse. This is the first time he has

said he's sorry."
On Thursday, Mr. Helmich had told a television reporter his only regret was "getting caught. If I'd kept my mouth shut, I wouldn't be

nal Corps at a communications relay station in Paris, with access to

After hearing that Mr. Helmich may be planning to write a book

go to the U.S. government.

At a court hearing in July, Mr.
Betz said that Mr. Helmich was also a colonel in the Soviet Army.

For Giving Secrets to Russia During the television interview at the Federal Correctional Institu-

tion in Tallahassee, Mr. Helmich said, "My conscience is clear," and the only remorse he had was "what it has done to my family."
Mr. Betz said Mr. Helmich was

motivated by "greed and arro-gance" when he sold top-secret code information to the Soviet Union for \$131,000 in 1963 and 1964. Mr. Helmich, then 26, was a code custodian with the Army Sig-

ciphering equipment and materials used by U.S. armed forces around Mr. Helmich said that he was

facing a court-martial over bad debts and decided to sell code information and equipment to the

on his experiences, Judge Black ruled that any future income deriv-ing from his activity as a spy will

Soviet Terror Charge Based on Old U.S. Data

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Early Reagan administration charges that the Soviet Union was directly helping terrorists were essentially based on information provided a decade ago by a Czechoslavak defector, according to senior intelligence officials.

What we are hearing is this 10year-old testimony coming back to us through West European intelligence and some of our own CIA people," an official said. "There is no substantial new evidence."

The defector, Maj. Gen. Jan Sejna, was said to have been closely associated with Antonin Novotny, the Stalinist party leader of Czech-oslovakia. Gen. Sejna fled to the United States in early 1968 after Mr. Novotny was replaced by Alexander Dubcek, the leader of the short-lived liberalization that was ended by the Soviet-led military

intervention in August, 1968. In 1972, the CIA dispatched Seina to Western Europe to share his information on a number of subjects with intelligence agencies there, as is often done.

He was said to have told Western intelligence agencies at the time that the Russians had trained terrorist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof gang of West Germany and the Red Brigades of Italy.

Indirect Links

U.S. intelligence officials said there was little evidence to back up

his assertion, although there is evidence of indirect Soviet links.

In January, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said that the Soviet Union, as part of a "conscious policy," was "training, funding and equipping" international terrorists.

President Reagan said at the time that the administration would give the combating of international terrorism high priority in foreign

Officials said the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research later told Mr. Haig on several occasions that there was no hard evidence to back up his asser-tions, and that he was basically repeating Gen. Sejna's stories.

Gen. Sejna, who remains under

CIA protection, could not immediately be reached for comment. After Mr. Haig's initial remarks the CIA prepared a study that the director of central intelligence William J. Casey, rejected as inadequate. He order that officials said still did not satisfy his conviction about direct So-

viet responsibility.

As described by officials, the judgment of the intelligence agen-cies is this: In the early 1960s, the Kremlin established training and support centers in the Soviet Union and in other countries for Libyans, Iraqis, North Koreans, Anolans, members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and oth-

The purpose was to help these groups with guerrilla techniques and weapons for the early stages of what the Soviet Union calls "wars of national liberation." Later some centers were used by the Libyans, the PLO and others to train terror-

The Soviet Union almost certainly knew of these subsequent activities, and there is no evidence of Soviet efforts to block them. But there is also little to show that the Soviet Union was in any way

directing terrorist actions. There is intelligence evidence nat Soviet leaders have talked about the uncontrollability of these groups, and have referred to the terrorists as "adventurists."

William E. Colby, the former di-rector of central intelligence, summed up what many other intelligence experts said: "Given the fact that the Soviets set these centers in motion, they are not with-out responsibility, and there is no evidence of their urging restraint on the terrorists."

Intelligence officials react with sensitivity to the subject of Soviet complicity in terrorism. Some feel that recent statements, including some by U.S. administration officials, are accusing the intelligence agencies of covering up links be-

tween Moscow and terrorists.
Officials said the feelings on the matter ran so high that the first, unsolicited CIA report after Mr. Haig's statements was written as a

Under prodding by Mr. Casey, officials said, the CIA published a new report on terrorism. It said, The Soviets are deeply engaged in support of revolutionary violence" l "such violence frequently entails acts of international terror-

Dutch Queen Acts In Coalition Crisis

United Press International THE HAGUE - Two Socialist economics professors were ap-pointed during the weekend to explore whether the Netherlands' shattered 35-day-old three-party government coalition can be re-

A royal spokesman said Queen Beatrix ordered an investigation into the possibilities of establishing the same coalition that collapsed on Friday. On the advice of the three coalition partners — the Christian Democrats, Labor Party and Democrats '66 Party - the queen on Saturday appointed Vic-tor Halberstadt of the University of Leiden and Cornelis de Galan of the University of Groningen to

make the study.

The center-left Cabinet fell after the six Labor Party ministers rethe six Laour rarry ministers re-jected a socioeconomic policy compromise accepted by the six Christian Democrats and the three Christian Democrats and the three Democrats '66 members. The out-going Cabinet, headed by Premier Andreas van Agt, will stay on as a caretaker government.

Gunfire at Parade in Italy The Associated Press

CASERTA, Italy — Angered by a decision to change the route of 2 religious procession, a bar owner fired at the parade on Saturday, wounding at least 11 persons near this town north of Naples, police



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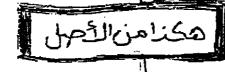
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Peking's Gestures of Conciliation 6 Je Garner Little Support on Taiwan

By Henry Kamm -New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Most of the popula-tion of Tsiwan listens to the government's ritual vows to "recover the mainland" with a jaded ear and little-disguised derision.

But the same people — both na-tive Taiwanese and those who fled from the mainland in 1949 — are

NEWS ANALYSIS

even less moved by urginga from Peking that this island of 18 million inhabitants place itself under Communist rule.

The blandishments that accompanied Peking's recent proposal, which amounted to an offer to let Taiwan become China's only province with its own army and capitalist economy and human rights not available to other Chinese, found no more credence among critics of the government of President Chi-ang Ching-kuo than they did within the government.

Like the opposition to the anthoritarian regimes in South Korea, people who oppose the Knom-intang's rigid rule, for reasons of

A coal miner is hugged by a relative after escaping from mine.

33 Dead, 60 Trapped in Japan Mine

YUBARI, Japan - Relatives of 60 men trapped underground

and presumed dead in a northern Japanese coal mine gave their

permission Sunday for the air supply to be cut off to prevent a fire

The decision was taken after poisonous gas, fire and smoke

prevented attempts to rescue the men, who were buried 2,000 feet

(about 610 meters) underground after the mine near Sapporo on

Hokkaido Island filled with methane gas Friday. Thirty-three bod-

ies have been recovered. Ten rescuers are among those trapped. In a televised meeting with officials of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., which owns the mine, sobbing relatives of the missing men agreed to the cutoff of the air supply.

"We think they are all dead now. If we leave the fire raging, the

bodies will be damaged and spoiled," one of the relatives said.

The accident was Japan's worst mining disaster since 1965, when 237 people were killed in an explosion.

governed by mainland refugees, re-ject submission to the Communist tion to the Communists was the claimants of their country even

more strongly.
Several Taiwanese intellectuals interviewed here expressed the fear that the present government or a Kuomintang successor — President Chiang is at least 71 years old - might eventually strike a bar-gain with Peking at the expense of

the Taiwanese, who constitute the island's overwhelming majority.

The mainlanders have the family ties and the nostalgia," a writer said. "We don't." Since the Japanese colonization in 1895, Taiwan has not been ruled by mainland

China Patriotism

Reunification is not an aspiration cherished by many Taiwanese, nor is it considered a realistic hope by the children of those who fled

Alluding to Taiwanese suspi-cions that a "great China" patriot-ism that the islanders do not share might prompt a Kuomintang government to accept a Peking offer one day, a senior official rejected a intang's rigid rule for reasons of frequently heard contention that democracy or of Taiwanese nathe government was adamant in tionalist resentment against being rejecting all Peking proposals

Kuomintang's main claim to legiti-

macy for its rule over Taiwan.

"We reject it for more practical reasons," he said. "We would divide this country if we accepted negotiations with Peking, no mat-

ter how hard a stand we adopted." Government officials, businessmen and foreign business and banking representatives here offered another practical reason for the government's almost automatic rejection of all offers from Peking. To raise the possibility that

Taiwan might surrender its independence, under whatever guaran-tees Peking offered, would shake faith in the continuation of the economic policies that have brought about one of the most booming economies in Asia, and lead to a flight not only of capital but also of entrepreneurs and tech-

nical and business talent.

Many highly educated people on
Taiwan hold "green cards" that
entitle them to permanent residence in the United States.

Unanimity Surprising

With surprising unanimity, which is rarely heard among Taiwanese commenting on government declarations, various versions of the theme "We have nothing to gain and everything to lose" were beard in interviews and conversations. No one argued with the view that the government spokesman, James Soong, expressed in two questions: "What do we have to give away? What can we get?" On most other issues, Mr. Soong does not express the views of the other people interviewed.

Opponents of the government also share the official view that Peking's offers are addressed to the United States rather than to Taipei. They are generally regarded as an attempt to depict Peking as conciliatory, and Taipei as obdurate and thus to influence the Reagan administration to weaken further its ties to the nationalists and reduce military sales.

"If Peking really thought that reunification is a serious subject, they would not make a public ballyhoo but use more discreet channels that are available," a foreign professional analyst said.

Speaking about the governments on both sides of the Formosa Strait, a Taiwanese writer said: "There isu't a popular Chinese government. We don't want the Communists, and we doubt the sincerity of the KMT [Kuomintang]. We fear one day they will go to the main-land and make a deal without ask-

ing us."

The state of emergency that has justified restrictions on democratic government since 1949 is based on the claim that the Nationalist gov-ernment rules all of China and that Taiwan is only one province in a country still engaged in civil war.

Kinkiness, Patriotism Dominate Styles

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paris spring ready-to-wear collections are full of girls and gimmicks you couldn't take home to mother: poison-green leather bras with matching pompons swirling out of them, shoulder tattoos, huge leather cuffs, sequined tops over black chiffon, silver chains over red leather midriffs, gold G-

strings and cancan garter belts. Body-conscious Thierry Mugler went overboard with kinky nurses — the kind that could either kill or cure a man — and bloomer-clad "Dirty Dolls," as he called them — models with skirts pushed over their heads, looking like the tacky dolls you win at country fairs. Claude Montana went macabre with "widows" in black veils, carrying jet rosaries and chanting, "Adio

The designers' sex-shop fantasies covered the whole field, from Marilyn Monroe to the Marquis de Sade. Their other obsession so far has been the French Revolution: The new Socialist regime, which has created an uneasy, wait-and-see feeling in the fashion industry, has resulted in a rash of aggressively patriotic, tricolor costumes dug

What that means in terms of

fashion is lots of bright stripes and a choice between aristos in dainty, shawled and pantalooned Marie Antomette outfits, or revolutionaries in cropped striped pants and cockade-trimmed hats.

in a tedious repeat of "same tent, next year," the French, who do not seem to be able to get their act together, have thou-sands of fashion pros shuttling to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, the children's amusement park in the Bois de Boulogne. During the weekend (the showings continue through Wednesday), 18 collections went down runways turned into everything from fountained gardens of Eden to columned Roman forums.

The most solid shows were at Chloé, Emanuel Ungaro and Montana, with young spicy stuff coming from Jean-Paul Gauthier, who makes anti-estab-

lishment, post-punk clothes. Karl Lagerfeld, for Chloé, delivered imaginative, fantasy clothes while still managing to make his bottom-line customers happy. His bright abstract prints, among the strongest moments of the collection, were taken from the new, "Memphis school" of furniture design, with amusement park influences. Lagerfeld's signature this seaboned corselet — inspired, he said, by Manet's "Nana" — that holds his whole look together. Ungaro's contribution this time was a combination of bright chintz prints with more austere striped silks. A man with a couture background, Ungaro

brings along with him refined touches such as black silk piping, beautiful silk shawls and the soigné look that comes from a long spell with the carriage trade.

Montana's highly theatrical collection, a hectic 80-minute trip around the world, was about as comfortable as a hot-and-cold shower. Brown-garbed nuns. clutching big gold crosses and intoning Gregorian chants, followed close on the heels of leather-clad gladiators. Then came Ukrainian peasants, U.S. joggers and Iootball teams, Mexican mariachis and Casbah beauties. ending up with a tableau called "The Last Days of Pompei" — what Montana meant by that is anybody's guess.

Theatrics aside, the clothes were serious, with Montana's strong feeling for big shapes su-perbly delivered. However, his fabrics collection is now being manufactured by an Italian entrepreneur - which means it has been toned down and made



Claude Montana's French Revolution look.

GENEVA — Albert Cohen, 86, author and former United Nations

Born in Corfu, Greece, to Jewish parents, Mr. Cohen settled 50 years ago in Geneva, where he served as a senior officer in the In-ternational Labor Office and the United Nations before becoming an independent author.

A naturalized Swiss who liked to say of himself that he had three homelands, Israel, France and Switzerland, Mr. Cohen, had been mentioned frequently as a possible candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature. His novel "Belle du Seigneur" won a prize from the Academie Française.

Other works included "Le livre de ma mere" and "Solal." A oneact play, "Ezechiel" was regularly presented at the Comédie Fran-

His books were translated into various languages, including English, German, Swedish, Spanish and Portuguese, but had their greatest audience in their original French language.

Cornelins Shields

NEW YORK (NYT) - Cornelius Shields, 86, founder of an in-vestment banking firm and a prominent yachtsman, died Thurs-

Albert Cohen, Novelist, UN Ex-Aide, Dies

day. He had been ill with heart trouble for the past year.

Mr. Shields's fiercely competitive sportsmanship earned him the

son is a 10-inch-deep, whale-

OBITUARIES

nickname "the gray fox of Long Island Sound." Mr. Shields was the first winner of the Mallory Cup, the North American men's sailing championship, in 1953.

Georgia Sothern NEW YORK (NYT) — Georgia Sothern, 68, a vivacious red-haired stripteaser and nightclub entertainer of the 1940s, died Wednes-

day of cancer. In 1948 New York police halted Miss Sothern's show and revoked her cabaret-employee license. In court the prosecution objected to Miss Sothern's "dance routine, which consists of bumps and grinds." The judge ruled in favor of Miss Sothern, saying that "she has a right to engage in a lawful occupation and may not be arbi-trarily deprived of earning a liveli-

Donald R. Heath

WASHINGTON (WP) - Donald R. Heath, 87, a foreign service officer for more than 40 years before retiring in 1961 and the first U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, died

Thursday.
Mr. Heath became minister to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in June, 1950. In July, 1953, he was elevated to ambassador to Viet-nam and Cambodia, and minister to Laos, based in Saigon. He held those posts until September, 1954.

Louis W. Fairchild

NEW YORK (AP) — Louis W. Fairchild, 80, who ran Fairchild Publications during the company's post-World War II expansion, died Friday.

NEW YORK (NYT) - Arthur E. Larkin, 64, president of General Foods Corp. from 1966 to 1972, died Wednesday.

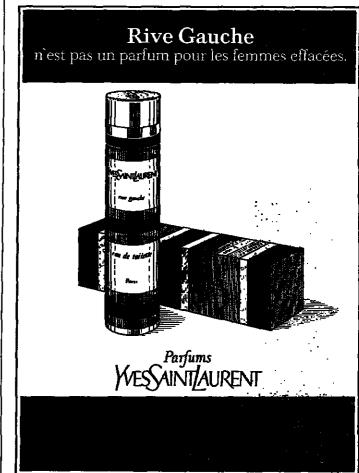
Arthur E. Larkin

Edouard Depreux

PARIS (AP) - Edonard Depreux, 82, French interior minister from 1946 to 1947 and education minister in 1948, died Satur-

Lina Tsaldaris

ATHENS (Reuters) — Lina Tsaldaris, 94, who in 1952 was the first woman to become a Cabinet minister in Greece, died Saturday





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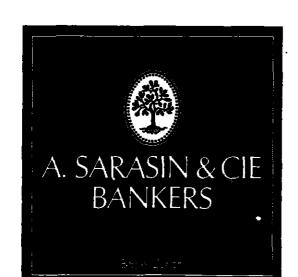




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Analysts Reaching Consensus That U.S. Is in Recession, but Forecast Relatively Mild Effects

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON - The United States economy is in a recession. The housing and automobile industries have been in that economic purgatory for months, and now the effects are spreading under the pressure of contimted high interest rates.

The Reagan administration and a number of private forecasters are not yet prepared to agree the slump technically constitutes a recession, but administration economists acknowledge there is great uncertainty about the economy over the next nine months.

Jerry Jordan, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, declares, "There is no question that the economy will be building strength through next year, but I am not sure where the launching pad is."

That uncertainty contrasts with the administration's mid-July forecast that the economy would take off by the end of this year and expand by a healthy 5.2-percent rate during 1982. But a weaker economy should mean continued declines in the rate of inflation.

The Consumer Price Index rose 10.9 percent in the 12 months ended in August, but producer prices for fin-ished goods were up only 7.9 percent in the same peri-od, an increase 5 percentage points smaller than in the preceding 12-month period. The CPI should soon begin to reflect that slowdown more fully.

Recent economic news could not help but stanch the administration's optimism about economic activity, if not about inflation. Industrial production fell 0.8 percent in September, the second monthly drop in a row. A wide range of industries reported output declines.

As a consequence, layoffs are increasing. The nation's unemployment rate jumped from 7.3 percent to 7.5 percent last month.

The Commerce Department will release preliminary figures for third-quarter Gross National Product this week, and many observers expect them to show a de-cline, after adjustment for inflation, at an annual rate of between 1 percent and 2 percent. In the second quarter, real output fell at an annual rate of 1.6 percent.

But having two consecutive quarters of declining output, as measured by the GNP numbers, is not the reason for saying a recession is at hand. Many analysts regard the drop in the second quarter largely as a statistical fluke.

forecasters expect the recession to be mild. "The U.S. economy did enter a recession, which I would date in July or August," Kathryn Eickhoff of

The modest decline in the quarter just ended, howev-, apparently was the real thing. Nevertheless, most

Reagan Confirms Recession

WASHINGTON - President Reagan agreed Sunday that the United States is in a slight economic recession,

and he said, "I hope a short one." "I think everyone agrees on this," Mr. Reagan said. It marked the first time Mr. Reagan has confirmed the nation is in a recession.

Townsend-Greenspan, an economic consulting firm, declared at a recent conference in New York. She cited

• Initial claims for unemployment benefits, which had been running at about 400,000 a week, have climbed to more than 500,000. · Payroll employment and hours worked both

dropped in September. Industrial output fell in August and September. · Purchasing agents say the level of new orders for

goods is falling.

Ms. Eickhoff expects the housing and auto markets to worsen again in the current quarter — auto sales in the first 10 days of October fell 35 percent from the

year-earlier period to the lowest level since 1957 for domestic makes. Single-family housing starts are already at the lowest level for the more than two decades in which the figures have been collected.

Economists Walter W. Heller of the University of Minnesota and George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, in a joint forecast done for the National City Bank of Minneapolis, conclude that "the U.S. economy is now sliding — or being pushed — into recession."
"The Federal Reserve's tight monetarist policy, in

spite of some letup in recent weeks, has imposed increasingly severe strains on the economy," the two economists say. "For some time, the resulting economic malady was pretty well quarantined. The major victims were autos, housing and the thrift industry. ... But now, the contagion is spreading."

Helen Junz, another Townsend-Greenspan economist, said the U.S. merchandise trade deficit will be running at an annual rate of between \$50 billion and \$60 billion by the end of 1982, and noted that some predictions place it at \$75 billion. A deficit running at a \$60-billion annual rate would slice about 1 percentage point off of the growth of real output in the United

States during the next year.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Heller, the latter a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, see no quick pickup. "Until the second-stage 10-percent tax cut takes hold in mid-1982, we foresee continued recession, or at

best, sluggishness. These bearish forecasters discount the impact of the 5-percent cut in personal income tax withholding that took effect Oct. 1

But even the bears are not looking for a deep recession, principally because there does not seem to be a high level of business inventories that will have to be liquidated. In the past, the swing from accumulation of stocks to liquidation and then back to accumulation greatly deepened the recession phase of the business cycle but also helped spur a vigorous recovery. Without this inventory swing, the recession likely will be much

milder, but so will the recovery.

The Heller-Perry forecast sees a sharp drop in activity as late as the second quarter of 1982. A recession lasting that long would mean, among other things, that the federal budget deficit for the current fiscal year would be \$75 billion instead of the \$43-billion target of the administration.

Some forecasters think unemployment will shortly be close to 8 percent.

Many are worried that with a number of major corporations financially hard pressed, an unexpected bankruptcy or two could make matters much worse.

Zapata Is Shifting Its Assets, **Looking for Opportunity**

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service HOUSTON -- In 1952, George Bush, now vice president of the United States, and J. Hugh Liedtke, now chairman of Pennzoil, were sitting around their offices in the West Texas oil town of Midland, wondering what to name their fledgling drilling busi-

They wanted something that would attract attention, something exotic, something that began with A or Z so it would be easy to find in the phone book. Marion Brando and Anthony Quinn had just made.
a hit movie called "Viva Zapata!"

So Zapata it became, and the company has been attracting attention ever since. By 1966, when both Mr. Bush and Mr. Liedtke had sold their interests, Zapata had become one of the world's largest offshore drilling contrac-

Last month Occidental Petrole-um offered to buy Zapata for \$745 million in stock, but Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman, withdrew the bid after Zapata rejected it as "grossly inadequate."

Mr. Hammer said he had no intention of attempting a hostile takeover. One reason, analysts sug-gest, may have been that Zapata, profitable and in a position to line up sizable credit lines, is well equipped to put up a vigorous

case. In the years after the company's founders left, Zapata enthusiastically branched out into shipping, construction, dredging and mining. By the late 1970s, it found itself saddled with a string of weak operations, return on investment is low as I percent and a debt that had soared to \$652 million, almost three times the value of the compa-

ny's equity. Zapata's turnaround began in 1979, following the forced departure of its chairman, William H. Flynn. The new chairman, B. John Mackin, set out to return the company to its base in the oil business by getting rid of unrelated opera-

The "touchstone of our strategy," Mr. Mackin said in an interview, is simply to "redeploy our assets to more profitable areas."

The divestitures, described by Mr. Mackin as phase one of the company's restructuring, have included the sale of Zapata's tuna fishing business for \$12 million and four oil tankers for \$90 mil-

The company has also signed a letter of intent to sell its coal holdings in Pennsylvania and eastern Kentucky to subsidiaries of W.R. Grace, Hanna Mining and an affiliate of the Liberty Capital Group. The proposed purchase price has not been disclosed, but figures of more than \$100 million have been

Mr. Mackin said phase two will be the acquisition of new businesses to reduce the cyclical nature of Zapata's earnings. His immediate concern is that the current brisk pace of oil rig construction will

mean an oversupply of rigs that will lead to a shanp in the drilling business by the end of next year. "We haven't gotten to the point of determining what we're interest-ed in and where we're going to go to find it." Mr. Mackin said. A management team is now working

to set new objectives. Mr. Mackin conceded that the resulting strategy may look like a name down the same diversification path that got the company into trouble during the late 1960s and early '70s. But he said that the problem then was not expansion

Iraqi Air Raid Appears To End Iran Oil Export

BAHRAIN - Iran's ability to export even a modest amount of oil in the months to come is in doubt following an Iraqi air raid last month, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey report-

ed Sunday. Iran had been unable to pump oil to its main loading terminal at Kharg island in the Gulf since the raid on Sept. 30 on the vital Gurreh pumping station, the Nicesia-based oil newsletter said. Its sources in the Gulf believed that damage during the raid was heavy and could take months or even a year

into new businesses but the nature of the businesses selected.

For now, four activities, all related to oil and natural gas, are the core of Zapata's operations. These activities are offshore drilling, marine support services for offshore drilling, dredging and oil and gas exploration and production. Only two activities unrelated to energy remain: A fish-processing operation and a berring and sardine cannery in Maine that is for sale.

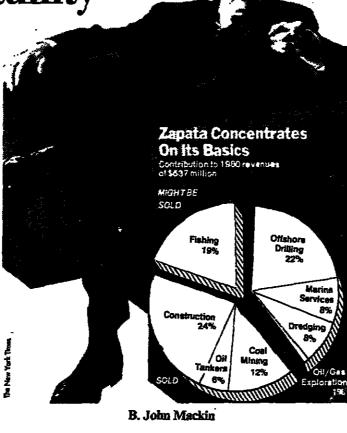
With its divestiture program nearly complete, the company's debt has been reduced to about \$400 million while the value of its equity has increased to almost the same figure. With 19 mobile rigs scattered around the world, Zapata is the fifth-largest offshore drill ing contractor in the world.

The company has only recently

moved into exploration and production. "We're not a factor in that business yet," Mr. Mackin said. "But we're quite satisfied with our progress in that direc-

The corporate restructuring and the biggest oil-drilling boom in U.S. history have had a dramatic impact on Zapata's bottom line. The company's net income in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1980, was \$43.6 million, or \$2.19 a share, \$637 million. The return on equity That has not always been the rose to 18 percent after having another "significant" gain. averaged 7.6 percent for the previ-

Results for the 1981 fiscal year, Baird & Co. of Milwaukee, recent- year.



up 103 percent from a year earlier. which ended two weeks ago, will ly said Zapata had made "extraor-That gain came on a 21-percent in-trease in revenue, to a total of month, but Mr. Mackin said the positioned to see offshore and rig report could be expected to show marine service revenue advance George Faspar, an analyst who and that its earnings momentum follows Zapata for Robert W. should continue in the 1982 fiscal

dramatically in the next two years"

Kaufman Put Damper on Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Henry Kaufman knocked the euphoria out of the bond markets last week, reaffirming his view that while interest rates may be softening the down ward trend will be short-lived.

This represents no change in how the Salomon Brothers economist sees the future. But the reiteration had a dampening effect, especially as rumors had begun circulating that Mr. Kaufman was on the verge of recanting his negative

Nevertheless, a substantial volume of new issues was marketed. The only difference was that investors were rather selective about what they bought and how they

"No one was chasing after paper," as one banker put it.
But investors believe that however much higher interest rates may rise, current bond yields will prove to be a wise investment when rates finally decline over the

Widely touted as the success of the week was the French government's first foray into the market since the Socialists took over last

EUROBONDS

May. Banque Française du Commerce Exteriour hit the market for \$75 million of five-year paper bearing a coupon of 16 percent and two warrants to buy two additional bonds over the next 12 months. The issue was a sellout and the amount of the offering was increased to \$100 million. Of par-ticular note is the fact that the coupon is the lowest of any issue currently on offer.

Less universal is the analysis of what this means. The French see the success as evidence of the market's high regard for French signatures and are already set to launch a new issue with Credit Commercial de France acting as lead manager. The borrower is described as a

next few years - as surely they state entity which has never tapped the international market.

> Outside France, however, BFCE's success is seen as having less to do with the name of the borrower than with the fact that the warrants are deemed to be very attractive. The theory is that while interest rates may yet set a peak, such high rates cannot be sustained indefinitely and therefore the right to purchase at par bonds bearing a coupon of 16 percent within the next year is bound to be

> > That this is the way the market views the BFCE issue is shown by the performance in the secondary market. The BFCE bonds without the warrants are trading at 97%. putting the yield at 16.88 percent - nearer the top end of those cur-rently offered instead of at the bottom. The warrants themselves are trading at \$15 to \$17 each. The package of bonds with warrants is trading at par, slightly less than the sum of the individual parts —

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

France Gains Tight Margins for EDF

By Carl Gewirtz

nal Herold Tribune PARIS - It was a cliffhancer. All week, the market buzzed with the rumor that France would be forced to admit defeat and humiliatingly abandon the efforts of Electricité de France to syndicate a standby credit at the very narrow margins that France insists it is en-titled to.

But late Friday lead manager Credit Lyomais scotched the ru-mors — a coup for the lead mana-

SYNDICATED LOANS

ger as well as for the new Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand, which has put great efforts into establishing that the credit standing of France is as good today as it was under the previous conservative administration.

Crédit Lyonnais announced that the credit, to be used as a backup line for commercial paper EDF will sell in New York, is fully underwritten and will now move into general syndication with little change from the terms initially indicated. The amount -- \$500 million - is at the smaller end of the targeted goal, and the commitment fee EDF will pay banks for stand-ing ready to lend it the money will total a quarter percent instead of

the 3/16 percent initially offered.

The underwriters include Algemene Bank Nederland, Bank of Tokyo, Crédit Agricole, Crédit Lyonnais and Long Term Credit Bank of Japan. If a sixth underwriter had been found the amount would have totaled \$600 million. Crédit Lyonnais officials do not rule out the possibility of being able to increase the size once the credit goes into syndication next week — a view that other bankers consider wildly optimistic.

If drawn, EDF will pay 0.3 point over the London interbank offered rate for the first three years, 0.4 point over for the next four years and 0.5 point for the final three years. This works out to an effective yield to the lenders of 0.41 point over Libor - a level that bankers insist is not profitable

In addition, a widely held view in the market is that France needs to pay more for money than it did up to now: Its international debt is growing and likely to continue to expand, given the government's emphasis on fighting memploy-ment rather than inflation.

With France now having won its point, bankers argue that it would be a mistake for the government to go on insisting that its lending terms be maintained in future operations. A total failure - which they say was perilously close in the EDF operation — would be a worse embarrassment than acknowledging that conditions in the Euromarket as well as in France have changed. The government in fact may

shift the focus of its borrowing to

the bond market, where Banque the Euromarket than Italy does. Française du Commerce Exterieur just scored a resounding success and where therefore the government can more comfortably claim prime terms. (For details, see the accompanying article on the Eurobond market.)

The difficulty for France, as well as many other European states, is that Indonesia and Malaysia cur-rently are syndicating loans at % point over Libor for 10 years terms traditionally accorded only to the most credit-worthy industrialized states.

While Indonesia's and Malay-

sia's terms are not quite as generous as they seem — the less visible commissions and front-end fees are higher than France, for example, is willing to pay — the fact is that banks are using the very attractive loan terms as a way to win favor for other, more profitable, business in what is universally regarded as high growth markets.

Denmark is trying to come to grips with this situation, with no success so far. Last March, it borrowed \$600 million for eight years at a split margin of % for the first five years and half a point over Libor thereafter. Those terms were very tight for a country as heavily indebted as Denmark, and market ing that loan was extremely diffi-

Now, Denmark is seeking up to \$500 million in either a 10-year loan with the three-eighths portion running for six years or an eightyear loan with terms identical to the March loan but with lower fees. A potential syndicate of 10 banks is still haggling with the Danes over the terms.

Adding fuel to this debate is news that South Korea, which last year paid % point over Libor for seven-year money, has just achieved a new low in its borrowing costs. Korea Development Bank is raising \$500 million for eight years, paying half a point over Libor for the first four years

and % point thereafter. South Korea's lowest previous rate was a flat % point over Libor for eight years. At the new level, South Korea pays less to borrow in

SIP, the Italian state telephone authority, is raising \$150 million for eight years at 1/2 point over Libor for the first two years and % point thereafter. AGIP Nucleare, a subsidiary of Italy's state energy holding company ENI, is raising \$100 million for eight years at % point over Libor for the first five years and 14 point over Libor

thereafter. The very finest terms, as usual, are reserved for New Zealand. Government-owned Petrocorp, borrowing for the first time under its own name without any explicit state guarantee, is refinancing a loan taken out two years ago by its Offshore Mining subsidiary.

The \$500-million loan is divided equally into a five- and 10-year loan. The margin on the five-year portion starts at 4 point over Libor for the first three years and rises to 0.35 point for the remainder. The margin on the 10-year loan starts at 4 point over Libor for the first year, rises to 0.35 point for the following four years and finishes at 0.45 point over Libor for the remainder

U.S. utilities are making increasing use of the Euromarket, having discovered that the margin they

cost than the margin they pay over the prime rate of domestic U.S. banks. Not surprisingly, U.S. com-mercial banks, reluctant to undermine their own domestic loan pricing structure, are not parties to these operations — leaving the business to U.S. investment banks, which play a very small role in the syndicated loan market.

Currently Union Electric of St. Louis, Mo., is seeking \$40 million for three years at % point over Libor and an easy half-dozen other utility loans are said to be in prep-

While bankers await details on Venezuela's medium-term funding plans, Banco Industrial is in the market for \$300 million for four years, offering a margin of ½ point over Libor. At the same time, Venezuela's public housing agency, Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda, is raising \$160 million in a one-year credit priced at % point over Libor, and Ca. Nacional Telefonos de Venezuela is raising \$237 million in a one-year credit at the same terms.

From the Mideast, the Emirate of Sharja is raising \$300 million for six years. Details on the terms

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 16 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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USD 125,000,000



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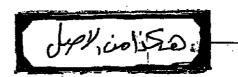
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October 15, 1981 .

Gold-Backed Dollars: Where to Invest Them

By Kenneth B. Noble-New York Times Service.

NEW YORK — You have a hunch that the Reagan administration will return to the gold standard. You might be in a tiny minority, but as an investor, you know that big rewards, not to mention big losses, can go to those who put their money where their hunches are. So, allowing for your stout-hearted disposition and your belief that the United States will switch to gold, where should you put your money?

Above all, you bet against inflation. Under a gold-based system, the government would agree to exchange a specified amount of gold for dollars at a fixed price. This linkage, say the proponents of a gold standard, would bring rigid discipline to the money supply by discouraging the government from printing ever more dollars to pay ever-rising debts. In time, inflation and interest rates would plunge

Whether gold: enthusiasts will eventually prevail depends largely on the president, who can start the process by reopening the "gold window" for foreign central banks through an executive order. (Congress, however, would have to enact legislation to return the

country to the gold standard.) Mr. Reagan, who as a candidate urged reinstitution of the gold standard but who has been less vocal on the issue since, appointed a commission in August to study some way of linking gold to the dollar. He has indicated that he would wait for its findings - due by March, 1982 - before taking

any action. The gold standard was suspended in the United States in 1933. mainly because of worldwide depression. In 1944, gold was pegged to the dollar and the dollar to other currencies, with the United States pledging to exchange gold for dollars with foreign central banks at the so-called gold win-dow. Then in 1971, President Nixon, faced with persistent demands by foreign central banks, shut the

Investment Key

The key to investing in anticipation of a gold standard is to find investments that will flourish as the economy deflates. What the market has been doing for the past few years is buying inflationary hedge stocks - assets in the ground, trees, real estate, and so on," said James Balog, senior executive vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "With a return to the gold standard, one would look for the things that were hurt in the process of inflation, and the thing that stands out is longerterm bonds."

So, assuming that reinstituting the gold standard succeeds in

interest rates return to their roughly equivalent historical correlation ith inflation -- requiring a drop of about eight percentage points — analysts would predict a healthy drop in long-term bond yields and a rebound in their prices.

"If in the future you could get 13 percent, tax-free yield, then that's like 26 percent after taxes, and long-term bonds would be outstanding values," explained David Dreman, managing director of Dreman, Gray & King, an investment counseling concern. "I would certainly go out and buy some at these prices."

The outlook for stocks, however, might not be so promising. If the money supply were defined by a fixed amount of gold, and deflation resulted, corporate earnings could tumble, and stock prices could follow. But most gold standard advocates reject this scenario. They believe that a return to the gold standard would generate more private savings and invest-ment, and ultimately lift equity

Either way, if the gold standard came back, Mr. Balog would recommend pure growth stocks— "stocks where the actual volume of output is growing as opposed to the price." High technology com-panies would be very attractive, he said. He is also optimistic about

wealthy investor. "I would say that stocks as those of drug companies, other currencies would tend to be utilities and food concerns. And

Tin Prices Are Raised 6.85%

world's major tin producers and consumers have agreed to a price increase of nearly 7 percent after three days of tough bargaining, delegates at an International Tin Council meeting said Saturday.

The producers — Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Bolivia, Zaire, Nigeria and Australia had originally pressed for a 12.5percent increase, but agreed Saturday to compromise at 6.85 percent, the delegates said.

The consumers' initial offer was 4.5-percent increase.

The agreement raises the price band for the International Tin 'Agreement (ITA), which aims to stabilize prices within a fixed range by sales and purchases from a central buffer stock.

Delegates said that the seven producers and 22 other nations represented were not all pleased with the outcome. The European Economic Community, collectively the largest consumer, remained di curbing inflation, and short-term vided on the scale of the increase.



overvalued so there would be realignments where an investor could make money by shorting other currencies and buying the U.S. dollar long," he said.

Investments to avoid in a deflationary environment would be those tangibles that were collected as inflation hedges in recent years -from real estate to fine art. With an outlook for lower inflation, or even declines in the price of some goods, investment in all tangible

assets might be reconsidered.
The rule of thumb for an investor, assuming less inflation in the future, is that anything tangible is overvalued, and that includes oil said. He is also optimistic about properties and real estate, particularies restricted concerns such as larly in speculative areas like Calibanks and the new financial serformia," said David M. Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. He, too, would favor bank He also sees potential plays in & Co. He, too, would favor bank the currency markets for the stocks, and such recession-proof

The United States, the largest KUALA LUMPUR - The consumer, cast a cloud over the meeting here by announcing recently that it was opting out of the sixth ITA, which goes into effect when the current pact expires next June. In December, Common Mar-ket countries debate whether to join the sixth agreement.

Several delegates estimated that any increase of more than 7 percent would have allowed specula-tors to unload, at a profit, 8,000 to 12,000 metric tons of tin piled up before this week's conference.

Consumer delegates said that two traders, one in London and one in the United States, were behind the wave of buying, but the identity of their financiers re-

mained unknown. Among EEC states, West Germany and Britain wanted as-surances that if a 6.85-percent rise were approved, producers would not seek further increases at ITC meetings in January and March are going on a gold standard six next year, informed sources said. Delegates noted, however, that there were no preconditions in the agreement, which took effect im-

money funds, he said, would be a place for the assets that had been in collectibles and real estate.

"A good idea would be to put vone money in bank stocks or any other lending-institution stocks," Mr. Jones said, "because suddenly they will find profits after being severely impaired by excessive inflation, monetary expansion and the sort of conditions that serve as the opposite of the gold standard. Any rowing short and lending slightly longer would benefit greatly. To put it another way, the lender would now benefit relative to the

Traders' Reactions

Until President Nixon closed the gold window, the Treasury's official price was \$35 an ounce. Three years later, the right of Americans to own gold, suspended since the 1930s, was restored. Since then, world market prices fluctuated wildly, reaching peak of \$850 in January, 1980. Gold now trades for about

\$450 an ounce. An administration announcement that the gold standard would be restored would likely lift the volume of trading in gold. As the theory goes, the market price at which gold ultimately settles would be used as the benchmark for the final fixing of the official price. After that, there would be little point in trading, say gold advocates, because, at a fixed price, gold could lose its speculative ap-

For the estimated 5 million to 10 million Americans who hold gold coins or bullion, the official price would be crucial. Some gold standard proponents have suggested that a price between \$200 and

\$300 an onnce might be plausible. Others, such as Charles Stahl, publisher of Green's Commodity Market Comments, a gold journal, are more skeptical. "If the United States announced today that we gold will shoot up — I'm willing to bet it will surpass by far the crazy high of \$850 in January of 1980,"

Comment by Kaufman Put Damper on Bonds

a function no doubt of the specula-

tive element that the warrants offer on minimal cash outlay. BFCE's coupon of 16 percent compares favorably with the 16.6 percent General Motors Accept-

ance Corp. paid for three-year money, and while British Columbia Hydro is offering 16% percent for seven-year money, that issue is moving very slowly.

The GMAC issue, priced at 99% bearing a coupon of 16% percent. was increased from \$150 million to \$225 million and finally to \$300 million. Dealers said that this was about \$25 million too much for the market to bear as the paper ended the week at 98% bid-99 offered.

BC Hydro's \$100 million of seven-year bonds, gnaranteed by Brit-ish Columbia, was prepriced at par in the euphoria prevailing before Mr. Kaufman's comments and suffered subsequently. Estimates in the marketplace put subscription for the issue at about \$20 million, but lead manager Deutsche Bank said that such comments were nonsense as demand from its own clients exceeded that amount BC Hydro ended the week quoted on a

when issued basis at 98%.
A \$75-million issue for Ireland was another victim of the Kaufman comments. Bearing a coupon of 16½ percent and prepriced at 99% to yield 16.55 percent — terms which were already anticipating a strong rally in the bond market -Ireland's seven-year paper elicited little demand and ended the week

Ohio Edison's seven-year issue, priced at 99% bearing a coupon of 17% percent to yield 17.56 percent, was increased \$25 million to \$75 million and ended the week quoted at 98%-99%.

Ohio's issue was one of the few to be marketed in the classic fashion — final terms set in light of market response. Virtually all of the others were prepriced with a syndicate of managers deciding among themselves what price and coupon they were willing to accept before testing the response of

Another exception was a \$75million issue for Pemex, Mexico's state oil agency. These five-year notes were priced at par late Friday, bearing a coupon of 171/2 per-

With a fair amount of BC Hydro and Irish paper remaining to be placed and with bankers unsure how the market will react to the large — albeit expected — increase in the U.S. money supply announced late Friday, no new fixedrate dollar issues have been sched-

By contrast, floating-rate notes, which offer investors maximum protection against the vagaries of short-term interest rates, continue to be offered. A new wrinkle on this formula is

being introduced by Orion Royal Bank for Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, which is selling \$100 million of five-year floating-rate

features of a six-month certificate of deposit with a five-year floatingrate note. Investors are offered the option of requiring OKB to repurchase the notes at par at the end of each six-month interest payment period and OKB reserves the right to resell such notes if it can. It also intends to issue a further \$100 million of such notes, but the timing

of that remains unspecified. The notes, guaranteed by Austria, are intended for institutional investors, with minimum denominations set at \$1 million. The rate of interest will be set at a quarterpoint below the bid rate for sixmonth Eurodollars.

6-Month CD Rates

Traditionally, interest on floating-rate notes are set at a quarterpoint over the offered rate, or, for top banks, at the bid rate. (Generally, there is an eighth of a point difference between bid and offered

The object of the OKB transaction is to sell five years' worth of six-month paper at a rate of interest comparable to what top banks pay for six-month certificates of deposit. Top U.S. banks sell six-month CDs at about a half-point below the six-month bid rate.

Orion, in conjunction with European Banking and Manufacturers Hanover, are not underwriting the transaction but will endeavor to place the notes as dealer-mana gers. While the coupon will be set at a quarter-point below the hid rate, the selling price remains to be

Thus, the notes could be sold at a discount so that the effective yield to investors was equal to the six-month bid rate, for example. It remains for OKB to decide at what price it sells the paper depending on the advice of the dealer-managers. The expectation is that as a credible secondary market for these listed notes develops, OKB will be able to sell paper at a quarter-point below the bid rate, but that until that happens it will be forced to offer slightly sweeter terms to develop the market.

Mexican Bank Issue

Meanwhile, Oesterreichische Volksbank is offering \$25 million of classic FRNs with the interest on the eight-year notes set at a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate. It guarantees a mini-mum coupon of 54 percent.

Nacional Financiera, Mexico's national development bank, is selling \$150 million of nine-year notes with interest set at a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate. Investors have the option to redeem the notes at par at the end of the third or the sixth year. A. 1percent premium will be paid to those who hold the notes to final maturity with redemption of each \$1,000 note set at \$1,010.

Bank of Montreal increased to \$125 million from \$100 million initially indicated its 10-year issue of FRNs. Interest will be set at 1/s

deposit notes - combining the point over the offered rate with a to be Ford) has been postponed, minimum coupon of 54 percent guaranteed

in the convertible sector, Wal-Mart International Finance is seeking \$50 million through a 15year issue that will be convertible into the shares of Wal-Mart Stores at an anticipated 10-to-12 percent premium over the current New York Stock Exchange quote. A coupon of 834-9 percent is indicated. The issue is reported to be selling very slowly - not surprising in light of the performance of stock markets worldwide.

The Deutsche mark sector of the bond market was set back last week as domestic interest rates crept up a notch when four-year Post Office paper was sold to yield 10.48 percent compared to the 10 percent paid a week earlier by the Demand for DM Eurobonds

turned singgish and prices eased up to a point. The recent 104-percent issues for the Council of Europe and Swedish Export Credit, both priced at par, quoted at 99-Currently on offer is 100 million

DM for the Mortgage Bank of Denmark. The 10-year issue bears coupon of 101/2 percent. The price, currently expected to be at a discount from par, will be set early

The issue scheduled by Deutsche Bank for a nou-European industrial corporation (rumored presumably because the borrower expects to be able to pay a lower

coupon by waiting a bit. There will be no further EuroDM issues until the November calendar is set by the capital market subcommittee, which meets

Elsewhere, the World Bank is expected to offer 100 million Norwegian kroner of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 124-13

In the Canadian dollar sector of the market, Hudson's Bay sold only 40 million dollars of its intended 60-million-dollar issue at par bearing a coupon of 18 percent and announced that the remainder of the six-year notes may be sold at a price to be determined by market conditions up until next Feb. 3.

Eurobond Yields* Week Ended Oct. 14

International institutions ... Industrials, medium term Canadian dollars, medium term 17.84 % 11.53 % French fr. medium term

Unit of acc. long term
Colculated by Luxembourn Sta Market Turnover

5,915.3 5,546.3 369.0 Eurocl



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STERLING (5) 15.75%

RANC (Freeds) 17,50%

MARK (Doutsch) 12,75%

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Telephone: 231110.



المجُمْوعَة الْعَرِيَّة للتَّامِينُ (ش.م.ب) ARAB INSURANCE GROUP (B.S.C.)



International Bond Prices – Week of Oct. 15 Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston 5.87-11.44 184.74 11.76 49. 43 61.09 5.4 HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS **Explanation of Symbols NOVEMBER Commodities** 426 148 a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune 2.62- 1.85 For advertising information contact: 1350 Mr. Peter Bullock 21.20- 5.68 International Herald Tribune 5.41 1,25 44.05 5.65 2,57 4.16 103 Kingsway London WCB 6QX 92.96 1.88 England 38.34 9.8s Tel.: 2425174, Teles: 262009 1936 364

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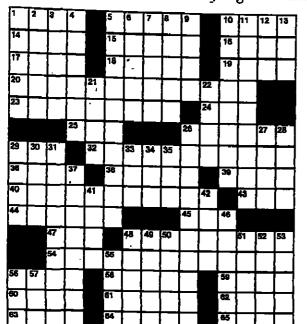
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CREDIT SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A., 23 AVENUE MONTEREY, B.P. 40. LUXEMBOURG, GRAND-DUCHE, TELEPHONE, 20265, TELEX: 1356

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	Accord F 23-63 NL ADV 13-55 NL AUTURE 13-55 NL	7.22 7.70 Bornd 7.13 7.35 Christian 7.25 7.35 7.35 Christian 7.25	297 10% 9½ 10% + ¾ 10% 898 ½ % ½ ½+ ½ 872 11-32 11-32 11-32	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	StOind 1,320,800 S1 48% 48% -11/2 Merrity 1,313,600 25% 32% 34 -4% Sears 1,310,480 18% 17% 17% -14	roster. Matteugt League		ci be	St. Louis 7, Chicago 3 (Chapman (3), Brown hidie (1), Federko 2 (3), Micheletti (2), Cron sen (1), Sutter (1); Brown (1), Kerr (1), My
•	Wah Mi 7.58 7.74 \ indust 2.76 NL \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	9.77 v 77 Sentry 72.32 24.24 PointSL 40e 7.577.89 Sheorson Funds: Porndk 2.20 Ponesk 2.20 Appre 12.39 13.25 Ponesh	136 14 1294 12 + 14 Test 899 1376 1296 1296 + 15 205 1372 1298 1296 + 15 121 7 676 636 - 15 139 1676 15 1376 - 16 856 15-16 34 13-16 - 1-16 100 1296 1296 1396 1396 1396 1396 1396 1396 1396 13	mm 112 19 174 18 — 44 mod 108 375 24 375 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 1	CitiSvc 1,208,000 45V; 44 47V4 +V;	PITTSBURGH.—Signed Bill Madigo man, to a six-veor contract. BASKETBALL National Basketheli Associat	IV.	Solunday's Games to	av (1)). Boston 5, Los Angeles 4 (O'Reilly (3), Middl m 2 (7), Kosper (2), Milbury (1); Lewis (1
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I THINK YOU'RE SMART TO SLEEP N UP THERE U Ţ

ADVICE

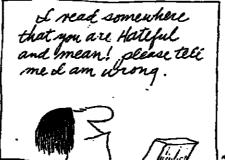
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AT LEAST YOU KNOW YOU'RE SAFE FROM THINGS THAT CRAWL ALONG THE GROUND



BUT WHAT ABOUT HIGH-ALTITUDE

Evan Fat Broad, that you are Hateful





SNAKES?



DID HE DO

SOMETHING

WRONG?





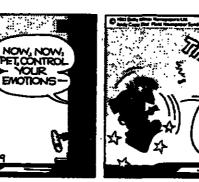


JUST A MINUTE, OMO

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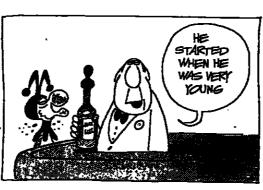
BEETLE













JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee





Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to for four ordinary words.

SOBAS

ALUVE

VISTEN

REBURB

Print answer here:

Jumbles: HARPY CHAFF DIGEST GENTLE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris

What the ballet dancers shouldn't have named their daughter-GRACE



SOMETHING THAT COMES BETWEEN OPPONENTS.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



NEED CLOTHES WHEN YOU'RE ON THE WARPATH!

BOOKS

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN WARS From Colonial Times to World War I

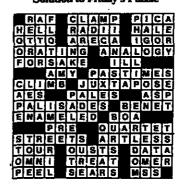
By T. Harry Williams, 435 pp. \$20. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52nd St. New York 10022.

Reviewed by Kenneth Friedenreich

FEWER histories end on so happy a note. T. Harry Williams surweys the international scene after World War I and declares the United States winner, "Its economy had been immensely stimulated by the war; and, supplanting Britain, it emerged as the financial center of the West, the creditor of all the other belligerents. Although this was not recognized immediately at home or abroad, the United States was now in fact the greatest power in the postwar world." Williams died in July 1979, and his valedictory effort shares with other

valedictories a sense of calm assur-ance. He surveys the vast historical and military lore of Americans at war, balancing the orthodox and the revi-sionist, the doctrinaire and speculative, without himself marshaling an army of footnotes and obscure references. For instance, he examines the U-boat theory many believe brought the United States into the Great War in 1917. Without denying the provoc-ative nature of the submarine attacks, williams imagines the decision to commit U.S. troops rested upon President Wilson's perception of the ideological clash between powerful, expansionist democracies on the one hand and powerful, expansionist monarchies on the other. The president believed a German victory would threaten United States security, not in some faraway jungle, but along the eastern shore

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



Where professional historians might rightly contest some of Wil-liams' generalizations, the casual reader, for whom this work seems intended, benefits. The book's strength is its sweep of narrative. We see the United States born of war in the earliest colonial skirmishes with Indians. Williams alternates descriptive chapters be-tween causes and campaigns, vindicating a thesis inspired by the military genius Karl von Clauswitz: "War is not merely a political act, but also a real political instrument, a continuation of policy carried out by other

We follow American settlers and their successors as they are weaned from European notions of war by harsh encounters with natives. Williams describes how our forebears exhibited audacity as often as bravery in battle, how they pragmatically solved problems of tactics and how they produced everything required for war, from provisions to pistols to paratroopers. Nowhere does this staming tell more than in the chapters on the Civil War.

War Extends Policy

This is a worthy book. Inevitably, though, amid the body counts and strategy, war loses its human face. For that face, we must look to poets. Moreover, the most disturbing aspect of this history emerges from its thesis, Many American triumphs at war occur despite its leaders' and people's ig-norance that war extends policy to meet political objectives. Such igno-rance may mean little to a nation young, virile, inventive. But what hap-pens when the growth curves of American population and resource begin to level off, even decline? Surely Williams should have grappled with the question in his discussions of the the question in his discussions of the Second World War, the Korean War and the Vietnam horror. Instead, we must do so.

Kenneth Friedenreich is associate professor of English at Saddleback College. He wrote this review for The Los

CHESS.

By Robert Byrne

MERANO, Italy — Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, the world chess champion, and Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland, the challenger, drew the seventh game of their title match in 31 moves here in the Kurzentrum on Saturday night.

Karpov thus retained his lead of three victories to one. This was the third draw in a contest in which draws do not count. The prize of 500,000 Swiss francs (about \$260,000) will go to the winner of six games. The loser's share is 300,000 Swiss francs (about \$160,000).

game in a nervous mood, according to his second, grandmaster Michael Stean of Britain. Saturday was the third anniversary of the final game of their previous match in Bagnio City, the Philippines, the game that enabled Karpov. 30, to retain the champion-

In that 1978 game, the 32d of the title series, Korchnoi had gambled on a surprise Pirc Defense that had backfired and led to his defeat. His advisers had not wanted him to play aggressively because they felt that Karrack ways was supplied to the same ways ways ways ways ways ways ways was supplied to the same pov was exhausted and would have collapsed against safe play in a few more games. But Korchnoi is rarely able to play anything safe and he could not hold himself back from the adventure that ruined him. Stean has said, "Viktor cannot play for a draw
he's too pugnacious."

He was at a very favorable point of the 1978 match, for Karpov, after es-tablishing a 5-to-2 lead, dropped three games in a row with poor end-game performances. The momentum, the morale, everything was going for the challenger — except his patience.

Because Korchnoi is superstitious. he feared that the kind of thoughtless aggression that had gotten hold of him then would again ruin him Saturday night. Perhaps that is why he of-fered the draw — not that the time was not ripe for a cessation of hostilities, but he rarely offers a draw, and

plays to the bitter end. Karpov could not have found much point in refusing the offer since 31 ... R-Q1; 32 RxQ, RxR; 33 R-R6, R-Q1 (he must defend against White's threat to double rooks on the eighth rank); 34 RxP, P-Q6; 35 R-Q1, P-Q7; 36 R-R5 would have been equal.

Earlier, both players followed their fifth game up to 13 PxP, when Karpov diverged from his previous 13 ... PxP with 13 ... B-N2!? On 14 PxP, P-Q5! Black would have had a strong attack, so Korchnoi declined the gambit.

Miguel Naidorf, the Argentine grandmaster, suggested that White try a gambit of his own with 16 P-QN4!?, a gamon or his own with 16 P-QN4!?, PxP; 17 R-B7, QR-N1; 18 B-R3, KR-Q1; 19 Q-Q4 or 16 ... P-B5; 17 N-Q4, but Korchnoi preferred to develop solidly with 16 Q-N3 to work against Karpov's hanging pawns at QB4 and Q4.

Karpov refused to allow these pawns to become blocked on light squares with 19 ... P-B5 when 20 N-B3, P-R5; 21 N-Q4 favors White. Instead, he tried to solve his problems tactically with 19 ... P-R5!?; 20 N-Q3, P-Q5!?, one point being that 21 BxB, RxB; 22 NxP, NxN; 23 RxN, PxP; 24 PxP, R-N6!; 25 PxR, QxPch would get Black at least a draw.

The main question is why Korchnol

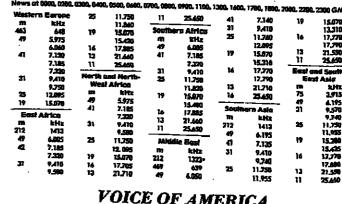
The main question is why Korchnot did not play 21 P-K4!?, defending this pawn so that he could go after the Black QBP. Both Stean and Lubomir Kavalek, an American grandmaster, agreed that this would have been powerful for White Alikhel Tol Korget. erful for White. Mikhail Tal, Karpov's second, nodded assent, commenting that Karpov's best defense would then have been to protect his QP by 21 ...
R-Q1.

After Korchnoi's alternative, 21 BxB. RxB; 22 PxP. PxP, he still held a slight advantage in possible play against the isolated QP, but it turned out to be insufficient to win. The eighth game will be played Monday.

6/981, The New York Times.

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Hooton's Pitching Keeps Dodgers Alive

Los Angeles Outlasts Montreal, 7-1, After Expos Triumph in Game 3

MONTREAL - The Quebecois sat poised for the moment, 54,459 strong and the rest of the Canadian province watching on televi-sion, singing their hiking songs, drinking their beer, waiting for the first Expo baseball pennant that had to be just minutes away. And unromantic Burt Hopton took it. all away from them.

mates who were in the process of constanding about him except he's turning the runner-left on-base a rookie and gets all that publicity into an art form. He won finally, 7- and all, " the Expos' Andre Dawl, after Steve Garvey broke the ties son said after Game Two of this with a two-run, eighth-inning homes, and the Dodgers had dodged Web. He outlasted them all, the fans, the Expos and his Dodger teamthe builet again. For the fourth time in eight days, they had had to win or go on vacation and they

On Friday, Steve Rogers pitched a seven-hitter and Jerry White backed him with a three-run homer to give the Expos a 4-1 tri-umph. Rogers worked in and out of trouble before settling down in the later innings in a game that began in 46-degree (8 degrees Celsius) weather. Jerry Reuss, who

Gene Mayer Beats Panatta in Naples; Borg Ousted Early

NAPLES — Gene Mayer won the Naples Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday by trouncing Adri-ano Panatta, the Italian Davis Cup

Panatta had advanced to the final by handing Bjorn Borg a stun-ning defeat Saturday, overhwelm-ing the Swede, 6-4, 6-4, in only 67 minutes. In his semifinal, Mayer downed Corrado Barrazzuti, 6-3,

Despite his defeat, Borg was guaranteed an appearance fee of \$83,000 — one-third of the total prize money — just for playing in the 3-day tournament.

McEnroe Wins in Australia SYDNEY (AP) - John McEnroe beat Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, in just under two hours Sun-

day to win the Australian Indoor Lendi Takes Swiss Event BASEL, Switzerland (AP)

Ivan Lendi beat José Luis Clerc, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0, Sunday in the final of the Swiss Indoor Teamis Tournament. Clerc showed the strain from a semifinal match Saturday in which he had to struggle for almost three bours before beating Trey Waltke, an unseeded American, 5-7, 7-6, 6-3.

Playoff Line Scores MATIONAL LEAGUE

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had not allowed a run in his previ- and third with one out; in the sixth took the loss.

Saturday's victory tied the National League championship series at two games apiece and sent the two teams into Sunday's deciding fifth game — Fernando Valenzuela vs. Ray Burris. Valenzuela beat the Expos twice in the regular season, including once on a three-hit shutout, and compiled a 1.50 ERA

series, in which the Expos beat Valenzuela, 3-0. That's how deep the mutual respect between these great teams runs now.

Hooton went 71/2 innings Saturday and allowed an uncarned run. He has not given up an earned run in 1834 innings and only one in postseason play. He is 3-0 in the playoffs, and the Dodgers have only won five games. Of the four games that could have ended the Dodger season, Hooten has won

And when this one was over, his mmates were in their clubhouse, roaring the Quebecois' favorite liking song. The Happy Wanderer, complete with its laughing chorus. Hooton just conducted his interviews quietly.

Let Down by Hitters

To get to this point, he had had to retire all those Expos and watch his teammates leave all those runners on against Bill Gullickson. Three of them at third base and three more at second in the first six

At this time, the Dodgers had got nine runners on and scored one run. It was unearned. "I was getting more or less perturbed at my own hitters," Hooton said later. "I know it's frustrating for them and they're trying, but I

was getting a little mad." His manager, Tom Lasorda, meanwhile, was getting a little scared. His bitters would leave a number and Hooton would march out and battle the Expos, and come back in and watch his team-

mates leave another runner or two. "When you're pitching a ball game, it's a little difficult if you're being denied runs," Lasorda said. "Sometimes you have a tendency to get a little disturbed. I kept matching him for that." watching him for that."

"What were you like when you had that problem?" someone asked Lasorda, who pitched briefly in the 1950s for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Kansas City A's.
"Oh man," Lasorda said. "I'd have been screaming. I'd have been hollering. I'd have been telling those guys to score some runs. I'd walk up to guys and punch 'em right in the nose because they didn't drive in tuns."

th't drive in tuns."
"You don't really mean that," Put Vikings Over Eagles, 35-23 mesone said. someone said.
"You're damn sorda said. "I remember grabbing Sandy Amoros by the thorat one time and squeezing him until his

eyeballs were popping out." Different Temperament

Mercifully, Hooton is calmer, or half the Dodger franchise would now have its eyeballs popping out. In the first inning, Dusiy Baker and Garvey left Davey Lopes at third with one out; in the second,

ous two 1981 post-season starts, Baker was thrown out at the plate trying to score on Ron Cey's grounder, and in the same inning, Rick Monday and Pedro Guerrero struck out with runners at first and

> The Dodgers scored their un-earned run in the third, Baker doubling Bill Russell in from first. The Expos scored their unearned run an inning later, Warren Cromartie singling in Gary Carter from sec-

stayed that way until the eighth. With one out, Baker hit a ground ball between short and third; the Expo third baseman,
Larry Parrish, was playing the line
and couldn't get there. Garvey hit
the next pitch out of sight.

The Dodger bench spilled onto
the field and started dancing before the ball lended. Garvet he-

fore the ball landed. Garvey has been the Dodgers' best hitter in postseason play, but at that point he had been retired in seven of his last eight at-bats with runners on

"I was thinking of driving the ball," he said. "He'd started me off with breaking pitches early in the game and the pattern had been not to throw me fastballs with runners on base. I mentioned to some guys on the bench, I'm just looking slider. It wasn't one of his better sliders or in a good location."

An inning later, the Dogers bombed Woodie Fryman, Elias Sosa and Bill Lee, representing the Expos bullpen. There was a tworun single by Baker, an RBI single by Cey and another by Reggie Smith pinch hitting. In its only two appearances, the Expo bullpen has gone two innings and has been but for seven runs.

Hooton got one out in the eighth, but the Expos got two men on and Hooton was gone. Bob Welch blazed a third strike past Parrish and retired the ever-dangerous Jerry White on a check-swing fly ball to center. Steve Howe worked a 1-2-3 ninth inning. "You happy to be out of the shadows?" someone asked Hooton

"I'm happy to be right where I am," Hooton said, "I know I'm a good pitcher, the front office knows I'm a good pitcher, my teammates know.

"I like being left alone. I like to be in control of situations. Some people who become too famous lose control. It's not important to me. It's never been important to T like to play baseball. I make a living playing it. It's something I wanted to do all my life. I like going out and beating the Montreal Expos in the fourth game of the

championship series. To me, that's more gratifying than what's going "If you did become famous," meone asked, "and you got a lot endorsements, would you like

that, or would it be a pain in the "Pends on what they pay," he



Steve Garvey (center) is congratulated by Ron Cey and Dusty Baker after his eighth-inning home run during the Dodgers' 7-1 triumph over the Expos in Game 4 of the National League playoffs.

Piquet Captures Driving Championship

Jones Ends Career by Winning 1981 Formula-1 Finale in Las Vegas

Las Angeles Tones Service LAS VEGAS — Alan Jones ran a flawless race Saturday to win wire to wire in the inaugural Caesars Palace Grand Prix, the final race of the 1981 Formula One season. But Nelson Piquet of Brazil overtook Jones' TAG Williams teammate, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, to succeed Jones as the world Formula One driving cham-

Piquet finished fifth in his Parmalat Brabham to earn two points, edging Reutemann, 50 points to 49. Reutemann finished the race in eighth place.

Alain Prost of France was second in a Renault. Bruno Giacomelli was third in his Alfa Romeo for his best Formula One performance. Gilles Villeneuve of Canada was disqualified for an im-

Jones, 35, announced last month that he planned to retire to the life of a cattle rancher in his native Australia after Saturday's race.

Happy as he and Piquet were at day's end, equally as pleased must have been the Caesars Palacae hierarchy who created this race on 75 acres — half parking lot, half vacant lot — out behind the gambling casino next to the Las Vegas

Strip. The crowd of 40,000 nearly filled the grandstands that ringed the man-made 2.26-mile course. and they were treated to a speciacular show on an 80-degree (26 degrees Celsius) desert day. As a race, it was one-sided but as a spectacle it was first rate theater.

French Driver Hurt

Only one accident - Patrick Tambay went too wide on a sweeping turn and slid into a concrete barrier — marred the 1 hour 44.09-minute race. Tambay's Talbot Ligier broke apart, and the French driver limped off with a bruised leg and elbow.

The race within a race between Piquet, Reutemann and Jacques Laffite of France for the world championship was tense through the early part of the 75 laps. Reutemann, who started one point ahead of Piquet and six ahead of Lasitte, apparently missed a shift at the start and dropped quickly back to seventh position after starting from the pole. But Piquet was eighth and Laffite even farther

Reutemann, apparently without a fourth gear, was passed by Pi-quet on the 17th lap. The Argen-tine veteran, in his 12th year as a Grand Prix driver, continued to drop slowly back until, on lap 50 he was lapped by Jones. The moment was savored by the stocky Australian. Relations have been strained between the Williams teammates since the second race of the 15-race series, in Brazil, where Reutemann ignored orders to move aside and let Jones, then the

Asked his feelings at passing Reutemann — who moved aside to make Jones' pass safer — Jones grinned and said: "Wonderful."

Demanding Course

The 14-turn circuit, surprisingly fast despite its rather short dis-tance, proved physically demand-ing on the drivers. Jones, who averaged 97.992 mph, (156.79 kilometers an hour) complained about an aching right shoulder, and Piquet had to be helped from his car because of exhaustion and a sore

The corners here create more downforce than nearly anywhere else we race," Jones explained, "and the worst are quick left-handers. This is new to Grand Prix racing where most high-speed corners are right handers."

Jones, who had been bitterly critical of the course earlier in the

Graham Captures French Golf Event; Trevino Is Last

ST. NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France — David Graham of Australia shot a 2-under-par 70 Sunday to win the \$25,000 first prize in the Lancome Invitational Golf Tournament Graham, winner of the Phoenix

Open and the U.S. Open on the PGA Tour this season, had five shots to spare in the end as he closed with an 8-under-par 280 on the 6,800 yard course.

Isao Aoki of Japan had a birdie

four at the 521-yard 17th hole for a 72 to earn a share of second place at 285 with Sandy Lyle of Britain, who had seven birdies in shooting a 68. They earned \$9,000 each. Lee Trevino, the defending champion, finished last in the 12-man field with a 75 for 295. Trevi-

no said afterwards: "My back is really playing up. It hurts real bad and I need to take a rest and lose some weight. But I hope to be fit to tee-up in Madrid on Thursday."

Pate Leads U.S. Event PENSACOLA, Fla_(UPI)

Jerry Pate, a native Pensacolon who made the cut in his hometown golf tournament for the first time this year, fired a 7-under-par 65 Saturday to take a four-stroke lead after the third round of the Pensacola Open.

dido Bay course with a 16-underpar 200 that gave him a comfortable margin over Fred Couples, the second-round leader, and Steve Melnyk, who were to go into Sun-day's final round at 204. Couples shot a 71 in the third round and

On Page 13

victory.

"All my fears came to nothing about backmarkers [trailing cars about to be lapped]." he

said."There was no problem at all during the entire race." Piquet, after resting for a half hour, said he started the race not with the idea of winning but of fin-ishing ahead of Reutemann. "It is difficult to believe that I

am the champion," he said. "I had a big vibration in my tire about 100 meters from the end, so I was very glad to see the checkered flag. I was very tired.

"When the pit told me there were 33 laps to go I about died. I couldn't believe there were so many laps to go. I didn't know if I could finish, my neck was so sore."

2d Brazilian Winner

Piquet, 29, is only completing his third Grand Prix season. He is the second Brazilian to win the world championship, joining his idol, Emerson Fitzpaldi, who won in 1972 and 1974. Piquet's full name is Nelson Piquet Souto Major, but when he started his racing career he took his mother's name to keep his father from knowing about it. His father, Dr. Estacio de Sunto Maior, was a Brazilian tennis champion and

week, changed his attitude with the wanted Nelson to become a tennis When Piquet took the checkered flag it set off a demonstration of flag-waving Brazilian rooters be-

hind the Bradham pits.

LAS VEGAS GRAND PRIX Alon Jones, Australia, Williams, 1:44,09, Aloin Prest, France, Renault, 1:44,29. lii, ligiy, Alfa Romes, 1:44,30 Nigel Mansell, England, Lotus, 1:44.57

9. Didler Pironi, France, Ferrari, 2 lass beh 8. Keke Rosburg, Finland, Fittipoidi, 2 lap

FORMULA ONE STANDINGS
Pibel

1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 59 points.

2. Corlos Reviensana, Arpentina 49.

3. Alor Jones, Australia, 46.

4. Jacques Loffite, France, 43.

5. Aloin Prost, France, 43.

6. John Writpen, Ireland, 27. . John Walson, Ireland, 27, 16. Mark Surer, Switzerland, 4. 17. Mario Andretti, U.S., 3.

Arkansas Thrashes Top-Ranked Texas

From Agency Disposches FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. - Unranked Arkansas, ignited by halfback Gary Anderson and quarterback Tom Jones, overwhelmed iop-ranked and previously unbeat-

the Razorbacks bounced them 42-

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Holtz, the Arkansas coach. "Everything went our way."
"We were ready and we were ea-

Texas gave up four interceptions and three lost fumbles as its record

fell to 4-1. It did not have a first down until the second period and was was held to only four first

Arkansas only had to travel 24 yards to score 15 points as the Longhorns fumbled twice and gave up a safety in the first quar-

ter. Arkansas quarterback Tom Jones scored on a one-yard run and running back Gary Anderson ran for five yard touchdown but missed an extra point attempt. The two teams traded field goals before the Razorbacks scored just

Arkansas lead 39-3 at the end of 19-yard touchdown run and Jones' four-yard run. After Bruce Lahay kicked his second field goal of the game, Texas scored its only touchdown — an eight-yard Robert Brewer to Donnie Little pass.

In Pittsburgh, Dan Marino passed for 251 yards and three touchdowns, and Bryan Thomas rushed for 217 yards and another 14 victory over Florida State.

Iowa 9, Michigan 7

In Ann Arbor, Mich., Tom Nififth-ranked Michigan

time the Hawkeyes, 5-1, had beaten Michigan, 4-2, since 1962 and practically eliminated Michigan from Big Ten title consideration with a 2-2 league mark. drive early in the second quarter. Steve Smith passing 17 yards to wide receiver Authony Carter for the touchdown and a 7-6 Michigan lead at the half.

In the third quarter, Iowa defen-sive back Mel Cole intercepted a Smith pass in the end zone, and the Hawkeyes went 67 yards in 12 plays to set up Nichol's game winning field goal.

Mississippi State 14, Miami 10

In Starkville, Miss., quarterback John Bond set up two scores with his passing as Mississippi State de-leated Miami (Fla.), 14-10.

Bond engineered a second-quarter touchdown with two crucial passes to bring the Bulldogs, 5-1, from behind for good and later hit a 15-yard pass to set up Dana Moore's second field goal of the game as the half ended. Mississippi also scored a safety touch.

The Bulldogs' aggressive defense then shut out the Hurricanes, 3-2, in the second half.

UCLA 17, Washington State 17 In Pullman, Wash., UCLA fullback Frank Cephous scrambled six yards for a touchdown with 4:53 to play to give the Bruins a 17-17 tie with Washington State. The Cour-gars's final drive stalled with 1:19 left in the game and Kevin Morris' 49-yard field goal attempt fell

short. Running back Tim Harris had his third consecutive 100-yard game for the Cougars, 5-0-1, but fumbled three times — the last one at the WSU 32-yard line to set up the equalizer for UCLA, 3-2-1.

Iowa State 34, Missouri 13 In Ames, Iowa, Dwayne Crutch-

field scored three touchdowns on short runs and John Quinn passed for 226 yards and one touchdown as Iowa State handed Missouri its first loss in six games, 34-13. The Cyclones capitalized on four of Missouri's five turnovers for scores to run its record to 4-1-1.

Penn State 41, Syracuse 16

In Syracuse, N.Y., Curt Warner rushed for a school record 256 yards on 26 carries, scoring on a 69-yard gallop and setting up four other touchdowns with his running and receiving as undefeated Penn State romped to a 41-16 victory over Syracuse, 1-4-1. The 5-foot-11, 195-pound junior carried 13 old Penn State mark of 250 set by Shorty Miller in 1912 against Carnegie Tech.

West Germany Defeats Oatar in Youth Soccer

SYDNEY — West Germany won the World Youth Soccer Championship Sunday by defeating Qatar, 40, in a steady rain be-

Mike Scioscia grounded into a dled the normally staunch Phila-double play with runners at first delphia defense with 24 comple-Long Bowies and Kuhnskin Coats

NEW YORK — Bowie Kuhn, probably wearing his historic thermal lingerie, but hatless and coatless with a sleeveless sweater under his jacket, watched the Montreal Expos win Canada's first pennant playoff game from a heated box upstairs Friday night. The baseball commissioner has said that he considers the baseball commissioner has said that he considers the lings up. Then that double play"

How Conserve clashed a tricky grounder to third. historic thermal imperie, but hatless and coatless with a sleeveless sweater under his jacket, watched the Montreal Expos win Canada's first pennant playoff game from a heated box upstairs Friday night. The baseball of commissioner has said that he considers the playoff of learners matter but in the World Series playoffs a league matter, but in the World Series, where he is in command, he would be down front

with the frosted customers. The temperature was 46 degrees (8 degrees Celsius) and plunging when the game started, but 54,372 habitants, the eighth largest home crowd the Expos had

RED SMITH

ever drawn, turtled down into parkas, pulled ski caps over ears and lifted voices in song as Steve Rogers and Jerry White whipped the Los Angeles Dodgers, 4-Chances are many customers were long bowies, formerly called long johns.

"Did you see the image bells I ordered for the com-missioner?" asked John McHale, president and chief executive officer of the Expos. I saw a guy dressed up as Santa Claus," a man

"I ordered that for the commissioner." McHale

7-Hitter for Rogers

Somebody else said that Peter Bavasi, general manager of the Toronto Blue Jays, had arrived wearing a roonskin coat.

"Do you spell that Kuhnskin?" the guy was asked. The weather was good, said Steve Rogers, who pitched a seven-hitter and allowed only his second run in four consecutive games. "It was much worse in Philadelphia," where he outpitched Steve Carlton for the second time in the Eastern Division playoff a week ago. "You should be here in April," Rogers said, "when they try to thaw the Astronur with blow

torches and you run on ice all day." "The weather had no effect on the game whatsoever," said Tommy Lasords, manager of the

What was your feeling after White hit that ball?" Lasorda was asked.

The feeling is we gotta win two games." The Dodgers got one of the two Saturday on a sunny and comparatively mild afternoon (52 degrees Fahrenheit, 8 degrees Celsius)), knocking out Bill Gullickson and abusing an assortment of bulls from the Montreal bullpen. The 7-1 victory left the playoff even at two games each, with all the marbles up for a

Rare Home Run

What did affect the game was a run-scoring single by Larry Parrish that tied the score at 1-1; a three-run irive into the left-field seats by Jerry White, who had made only three boundary hits during the irregular reason; Rogers's anking fastball, and a marvelous louble play started by Parrish when the Dodgers had unners on first and second with none out in the

With two on and none out, Jim Fanning, the Mon-

treal manager, walked to the mound. He said later he

of the season.

From Agency Dispatches

Tommy Kramer threw four touch-

down passes - three in the second

quarter — as the Minnesota Vik-

ings defeated Philadelphia, 35-23,

Sunday, handing the Eagles their first National Football League loss

ry over San Diego last week, rid-dled the normally staunch Phila-

Kramer, who passed for four

BLOOMINGTON, Minn.

Pedro Guerrero slashed a tricky grounder to third that Parrish took on a short hop. He stepped on third for a forceout and threw to first to double the batter. Rogers struck out Mike Scioscia and the game was

They gave me the game ball," Rogers said, "and I handed it right back.' "To Parrish?" "To all of them. I'd give out two dozen game balls. This is a team in the true sense of team. We have to

scratch for runts, and it takes every aspect of the game

The Toy Cramon White had no hits off Jerry Reuss until the sixth inning. With two out and none on, Andre Dawson singled, Gary Carter walked, Parrish singled Dawson home and when Renss threw two balls to White, Ron

Perranoski, the pitching coach, went to the mound to "He had been pitching me low and in." White said, "but he was getting a little fired and his stuff was coming in higher. I was looking for something up. He threw one up that was the third ball, but I swung at it, hoping he'd get one a little lower. He did, but it was

still up and in, and I hit it." "Do you take a lot of kidding about becoming home-run slugger?" he was asked.
"All the time," he said. "They call me the Toy Can-

White is an amiable switch-hitter with a smile of sleaming white in the middle of foliage that could conceal a pair of nesting startings. Fanning calls him one of the best fourth outfielders around - he rises

The young man enjoys applause and he gets it in Stade Olympique. Fifty-four thousand witnesses were on their feet emitting strange animal cries when the Toy Cannon's big boom reached the seats.

Educated Pitcher

These are special fans. Where crowds chorus 29, 39, and 22 yards for the Jets, Charge!" in most parks, they sing here. In this bilin-'Charge!" in most parks, they sing here. In this bilingual city of ambience chalereuse, the Gallic touch is ter an 0-3 start. Buffalo, which stunned temporarily by the first always in evidence. When the Toy Cannon fired, crushed the Jets, 31-0, on opening half dramatics of New Orleans, grown men embraced and kissed passionately. Maple leaf flags blossomed in the stands.

hit. "Just slapped me five. Everybody was happy." Rogers has been a winning pitcher for seven of his eight seasons with the Expos. He has a bachelor of science degree in petroleum engineering from Tulsa University, dabbles in numismatics and collecting Indian arrowheads, and is a man of discriminating liter-"Do you feel you're representing Canada?" he was

"I don't think I would ever take on the burden of

representing Canada," he said. He is out of Jefferson

City, the capital of Missouri.

He was asked what his playmans had said after his

Patriots 38, Oilers 10

to spark a 17-point third quarter 10 trouncing of Houston.

play, Grogan launched a 42-yard

touchdown bomb to Stanley Mor-

yard to backup tight end Bob he third quarter. Philadelphia had taken a 6-0

touchdowns in a last-minute victo-ry over San Diego last week, rid-dled the normally staunch Phila-Matt Blair blocked Tony Frank-After Senser's touchdown catch,

4 Touchdown Passes by Kramer

tions in 46 attempts for 257 yards,

as the Vikings won their fifth

Kramer's scoring passes in the

second quarter covered 11 yards to

tight end Joe Senser, 50 yards to

wide receiver Sammy White and 1

straight game.

Nelson Piquet being crowned with a "Caesars Wreath" after

winning the 1981 world Formula One driving championship at

the Caesars Palace Grand Prix in Las Vegas on Saturday.

lin's conversion attempt. Franklin kicked a 30-yard field goal for a 9-7 lead, but Kramer put the Vikings ahead for good less than two minutes later with his bomb over the middle to White,

who had beaten two Philadelphia defenders.

Falcons 41, Cardinals 20 In Atlanta, Steve Bartkowski threw four touchdown passes, two to Alfred Jenkins and two to Wilham Andrews, to help the Falcons snap a three-game losing streak with a come-from-behind 41-20

victory over St. Louis. The Falcons were trailing, 14-0, and playing so listlessly that it appeared they were going to lose decisively before a 44-yard pass interference call midway through the

second quarter brought them to Bartkowski connected with Jenkins on a 23-yard scoring pass on the next play, and the Falcons went on to score 20 points in the

final nine minutes of the first half to take the lead for keeps.

In New York, Bruce Harper's 29-yard touchdown burst and Bob-Jones' 61-yard scoring dash with a fumble recovery highlighted a 21-point third period that helped the resurgent New York Jets avenge their worst defeat of the

year with a 33-14 upset of Buffalo. Harper's dash up the middle early in the third quarter put New York ahead to stay, 13-7. Richard Todd boosted the lead to 20-7 later in the period with a 19-yard touchdown pass to Jerome Barkum, and Jones iced the game when he picked up a fumble by teammate Mike Augustyniak and raced 61

yards for a touchdown and a 27-14

In Foxboro, Mass., Steve Grogan, starting his first game in a month, threw for two touchdowns that carried New England to a 38-The Pauriots (2-5) were blessed with good field position all day, but trailed Houston (4-3) by a 10-7

score at halftime. Then, Tim Fox's

interception, one of four thrown

by Oiler quarterback Ken Stabler,

gave some spark to the Patriots early in the third quarter. Fox lugged Stabler's overthrown pass 20 yards and, on the next

gan. That put the Patriots ahead for good, 14-10, with 2:29 gone in 49ers 13, Packers 3 In Milwaukee, Johnny Davis plunged one yard for San Francis-co's go-shead touchdown late in the third quarter, and Ray Wersch-

ing kicked two field goals, leading the 49ers to a 13-3 victory over Green Bay. Joe Montana passed for 210 yards, and defensive end Lawrence Pillers had three quarterback sacks for the 49ers, who raised their record to 5-2 with a four-game winning streak. The Packers

slipped to 2-5. The 49ers started their touch-down drive from the Packer 46 after a 12-yard punt return by Freddie Solomon. Montana then passed to Paul Hofer, who beat safety Johnnie Gray, for a 22-yard gain to the Packer 9. Davis phunged over right guard to score on fourth down from the 1, breaking a 3-3 tie with 4:11 left in the third quarter. Wersching made it 13-3 with a 32-yard field goal with

4:31 to play. Bengals 34, Steelers 7

Cincinnati, Ken Anderson teamed with rookie wide receiver David Verser on a 73-yard touch-down pass to highlight Cincin-nati's 34-7 rout of Pittsburgh, giving the surprising Bengals sole pos-session of first place in the AFC Central Division.

The triumph was Cincinnati's third straight over the Steelers, and it came on the 48th birthday of the Bengal head coach, Forrest Gregg Cincinnati raised its record to 5-2 while Pittsburgh ended a fourgame winning streak and slipped

Cincinnati, besides the Ander-son-Verser touchdown bomb, also

scored on a 5-yard pass from An-

derson to Pete Johnson, a 3-yard

run by Johnson and a 3-yard run

by Charles Alexander, Jim Breech added field goals of 27 and 23

Browns 20, Saints 17

In Cleveland, the Browns, rallied to beat the Saints, 20-17, on a 2-yard fourth quarter touchdown plunge by fullback Mike Pruitt. George Rogers had broken loose

on a 79-yard scoring run — the longest in Saints' history - and New Orleans converted a faked field goal into a touchdown to help the Saints take a 17-13 edge entering the final period. But Cleveland blocked a 22-vard field goal attempt by Benny Ricar-do with less than 10 minutes to go

in the game, then drove 78 yards in

13 plays to achieve Pruitt's score.

Pate finished 54 holes at the Per-

Meinyk carded a 68. **More Sports**

en Texas, 42-11, Saturday. It was the worst defeat Texas had received from Arkansas since

6 in 1938 and tied the second worst defeat in Texas' history.

"What can you say," said Lon

ger," said Texas coach Fred Akers. just can't explain it ... All the bad things that could happen did."

downs in the first half." The Razorbacks, 5-1, scored all their 25 first half points except a field goal after Texas mistakes.

before the half on a touchdown pass from Jones to Anderson. the third period on Darrell Bowles

Pittsburgh 42, Florida State 14

score as Pittburgh romped to a 42-It was the 12th straight victory for the Panthers, 5-0, since the Seminoles ended their 14-game winning streak last year. Pitt's defense added two touchdowns while recovering two Seminole fumbles. intercepting three passes and holding Florida State, 4-2, to 76 yards

chol's third field goal of the game, a 30-yard kick with 2:40 left in the third period enabled 12-rated Iowa to post a 9-7 upset victory over The victory marked the first

Michigan put together its only

times for 189 yards in the first half and went on to smash the 69-year-

From Agency Disperches

fore a crowd of 18,531. In Adelaide, on Saturday, Romania defeated England, 1-0, in the playoff for third place.

Language The Beauty Part

By William Safire

TEW YORK - A confusing new word is smarming itself into the language, corrupting fashion pages and curdling the milk of human kindness in the hearts of

The word is creme Estée Laud-er offers "European Bust Conditioning Creme," Germaine Monteil adver-"Super-

Moist Line-Stop Creme," and Chanci presents Chanel 'Milk Milk
Leme."
As gently applied in those usages, creme "cream."
Web word
Safire Bath 2

that is probably Saure akin to the Latin chrisma, an unction for anointing. Why not, then, say "cream"? Be-cause the French word for "cream" is creme, and the use of the French spelling adds a little romance and pizazz

Why not, then, spell the word the French way — "crème," with an accent grave over the first "e"?
Some French firms, such as Carita, reject not only the spelling but the idea of cream, preferring liq-uids; but at Chanel, Catherine D'Alessio, the firm's president, observes smoothly: "When a product's French name includes the word crème - 'Crème Douce,' for example - Chanel uses the appropriate accent. But since creme is a word that the cosmetics industry has borrowed from the French and Americanized, we don't feel there is any need to put the accent on a product's English name."

Arlene Ritz, Estée Lauder's spokeswoman, asserts: "The decision to drop the accent from 'creme' in our advertising was made by Mrs. Lauder herself. She wanted it dropped to indicate that the creme was for facial use rather than something to eat. Dropping the accent was then extended to include treatment products as well as facial products. Additionally, it

connotes a sense of luxury." Ah, now we're getting deep down past the dead-cell layers to lavish on the essentially moist truth of it all. "Cream" needed toning up, and crème was too to-ney. The cosmeticians wanted a word that sounded like "cream" and looked like crème - simulta-

One reason that Estee Lander and the others have deaccented "creme" is, I suspect, to introduce confusion into the word's pronunciation. The way to pronounce the French word creme is "krem," but the way to pronounce the nonword creme is "kreem" — unless you feel like pronouncing it "krem," in violation of both English and

French rules of pronunciation. Here's the beauty part: The cosmeticians have it both ways. Sophisticated customers read "creme," think of the French "krem," and say either "kreem" or "krem"; Rosie O'Grady reads "creme," think "cream" and say

Granted, there is a tendency in English to drop discriminating accents — those grave or aigu marks that point the way to pronounce a letter in French. The Saturday matinee has dropped its accent and retained its long "a." David Guralnik at Webster's New World Dictionary reports that divorcée is becoming "divorcee," and née has become "nee," though both are pronounced with the original long "a" (nee, née nay). For a word crossing into another language. dropping an accent is no big deal unless the result is confusion. and then it is a big deal indeed.

Cookbooks remain true to proper French: Crème Sénégalaise and crème brulée carry that delicious little accent over the first "e," and the reader is thus directed to pro-nounce it "krem." Elizabeth Pearce at Gourmet magazine says, "Our policy is to print all accents."

The merchants of youth have produced a word that is neither French — for without the accent grave, the word is not French nor English, which already has the word spelled another way. "Creme" is an abomination, "Creme" is an abomination, conceived in pretension, sired in affectation, borne with lifted pinkie, and brought up to be deliber-

Without getting emulsional about it, I think we ought to give "creme" a rinse. If we do not hold the line against sagging standards, what sagging will follow? We have what sagging will follow? We have nothing to smear but smear itself: Hoi polloi, honest and forthright, will plunge their fingers into the simple English "cream," while the correct accent grave will be de rigueur for the creme de la crème.

New Yark Times Sarvice

Monday Blues: Some Explanations

'We have to . . . deal with the harsh realities of life again'

By Jura Koncius

Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON—"I don't like Mondays. I've never liked them," said Metro subway general manager Richard Page. "I enjoy my weekends, but after I watch Masterpiece Theatre on Sunday night.
Tim just not quite prepared for Monday

"I seem to wear brighter colors on Mondays, like red or bright green," said Nancy Reynolds, Bendix Corp. vice president and former assistant press secretary for Ronald Reagan when he was governor of California. "I also try to schedule a Monday lunch with somebody special."

"I'm not a Monday person. I don't func-tion well on Mondays," said Kay Waters, an administrative officer at the Environmental Protection Agency, who tries never to schedule important meetings or racquetball games

on the first day of the week.
It's called the Monday blues, a range of feelings and moods commonly associated with the first day of work or school. A dip in energy, mild depression, anxiety about work piling up, guilt for weekend excesses, or just an amiable regret at leaving behind the freefloating habits of a weekend for the routine of a weekday — in these and other forms Monday blues take their toll on many peo-

Psychiatrists and psychoanalysts acknowledge that the Monday blues phenomenon is a common complaint, although they often dismiss it as part of the normal ups and down of life as opposed to a clinical depres-

sion.
"It may be a legitimate problem," said Dr.
Robert Hirschfeld, chief of the Center for
Studies of Affected Disorders at the National Institute of Mental Health, "but it gets into the province of life experiences we all have to deal with."

Memories of Childhood

Dr. Henry Krystal, professor of psychiatry at Michigan State University, thinks Mon-days are difficult for many people, some of whom may be remembering Mondays of their childhood.

"After a weekend together, we have to go off again, discipline ourselves, and deal with the harsh realities of life again," he said. "Sunday night is a bad night for many people. They can't sleep as well and Monday may be a particularly difficult day. Obvious-

hy, folklore tells us that it is common enough for people to have noticed it long ago."

According to Dr. Frederick Goodwin, chief of clinical psychobiology at the NIMH, "People [on weekends] do indulge in some of the physiologically disrupting habits that they are more controlled about during the

week, like excessive drinking and eating — this may disturb biological rhythms . . . Monday blues may be the tip of the iceberg
— a clinical depression coming on, or some-

thing quite innocent . . .
"If I felt blue on Monday the first thing I would ask is if I am happy in my job. Only if I draw a blank on that would I think about

biological rhythms."

Goodwin suggested that if a person really wants to do something about recurring blues on Monday, they put themselves on a week-end schedule similar to their regular regimen. "In general," he said, "for people who have some instability of their biological rhythm systems, regularity of schedule is better than randomness."

Medical Studies

Doctors say it's tough to come up with a biological explanation for why Monday is more of a problem for some people than any other day, although there are recent medical studies that offer intriguing theories.

One long-term Canadian study, for example, reported that an excess proportion of sudden cardiac deaths occurred on Mondays for men with no previous clinical evidence of the type of heart disease that prevents blood from pumping through the heart.

In an article last fall in the Journal of the American Medical Association, a team headed by Dr. Simon Rabkin revealed the results of their testing of 3,983 men for a 29-year observation period. The researchers com-mented that since psychological stress has been related to sudden cardiac death, return to work on Mondays may serve as the stres-

Approach to Biological Explanation

The work of Dr. Elliot Weitzman, director of the Sleep-Wake Disorder Center at New York's Montefiore Hospital Medical Center, comes closest to offering a biological expla-nation to blue Mondays. Weitzman's work is based on a series of tests done in isolation chambers where volunteers, having no idea what time it is - no windows, clocks, or timing systems --- decide when they will sleep and wake.

"The great majority of people," Weitzman said, "instead of sleeping and waking on a 24-hour basis will sleep and wake on a 25-hour basis. That is, they will go to sleep an hour later and get up an hour later, establish-ing a 25-hour day.

"These people are adapting to an environ-ment where there is nothing structuring their time . . . That means that every day we must hold ourselves to a 24-hour day because the body would normally go to 25. Every weekend is escaping from this," Weitzman said. "You don't have to get to work Sunday or Saturday morning, so people get up later and go to bed later." By adopting this free running rhythm, and delaying sleep, by Mon-

running rhythm, and delaying sleep, by Monday the biological clock system has shifted so that "you have to get up at 7 . . . but you'd rather sleep until 9:30.

"So Monday morning it's hard to get up, you feel sleepy, you don't feel like breakfast. The whole thing is negative... This doesn't explain everybody's feelings on Monday morning." If Monday blues hits you on an occasional Monday, "it's a normal process," Weitzman said. "It just takes a day or two to recover from it." two to recover from it."

Some people take a day or two to prepare some people take a day or two to prepare for Mondays. "Saturday night I start thinking, 'Oh God, there is only one day left before Monday,' " said Wade Warner of Pepco. "On Monday, I get on the bus, I look at the people, people look disappointed, sternfaced, not eager to get back to the office."

Nancy Remodes lower har job or Pardir

Nancy Reynolds loves her job at Bendix, "But the one thing I hate about Monday is if I'm up late," site said. "I'm a compulsive reader and sometimes Sunday night I stay up until 2 a.m. reading journals, papers, magazines, novels, cookbooks. . Also Monday I know I must cut down an exhain I'm the I know I must cut down on calories. It's the day to get my head back to where it belongs, a day for fruit selads . . . I mostly look forward to Monday, I just don't hit the ground running, which I do on other days."

College students are notorious Monday-haters. "I conquer the Monday morning blues," said Pete Bielski, a senior at the Uni-versity of Maryland. "I sleep in until 10 or 11 on Monday. That way I can recuperate from the weekend schedule. And I avoid all morn-

Not for Everybody

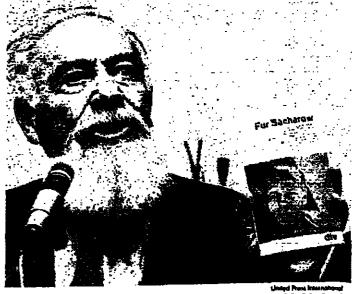
Monday blues isn't for everyone. There are those who look forward to Mondays, albeit for differing reasons. "Some individuals may feel better on Monday if they are getting away from an unhappy home life," said Goodwin of the NIMH.

Then there are those who just plain love their jobs and start a new work week full of renewed energy.

"Monday is a good day here because everybody in our office relishes their work," said Muffy Brandon, White House social secretary. "It's an up day after the weekend and we are all refreshed."

District of Columbia City Council Chairman Arrington Dixon said, "Monday we come in more fired up than any day since it is the day leading into our Tuesday legislative meeting . . . I don't know if legislative biorhythms are different. There's no blue Monday for us. It's a fiery Monday and a continuation."

U.S. Envoy Stumbles PEOPLE: U.S. Envoy Standards
Into N. Korean Party



Lev Kopelev, shown at the Frankfurt Book Fair with his book "To Sakharov." received the Association of West German Book Dealers' peace prize Sunday. Kopeler, who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship this year, lives in West Germany. The prize carries an award of 25,000 Deutschemarks (about \$11,300).

A meeting in New York between Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, and diplomats from North Korea was a "chance enounter." the State Department says. Kirk-patrick didn't know at first that she had walked in on a North Korean diplomatic reception, department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said. He said she was trying to find another party in the same neighborhood as the party given by North Korea's observer mission to the United Nations on Wednesday night. "She was misdirected and when she realized where she was, she immediately departed," Fisch-er said. The United States and North Korea do not have diplomatic relations.

Diana, the Princess of Wales. has been strongly criticized by British animal lovers after for taking part in a deer hunt in Scotland last week. A Buckingham Palace spokesman confirmed that the princess went out with a stalking party shooting deer, but denied a press report that she had wounded a beast that had to be killed by someone else. "It is quite untrue that she was involved in a kill that was not clean, or that she fainted at the gralloch (disemboweling of the deer]," the spokesman said. Richard Course, executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, said: "We are horrified, I am sure that millions of British people will be deeply disappointed that the princess's beauty is only skin deep.

Yasuo Kato, 32, a Japanese mountaineer who climbed Mount Everest from Nepal in 1973 and from Tibet a year ago, and Masso Tomita, 25, scaled 8,156-meter Mount Manaslu last week without oxygen, Nepal's Ministry of Tour-ism announced Sunday.

Entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. and historian John Hope Franklin have been awarded honorary doc-University. . . Polish director Andrzej Wajda, whose film "Man of Iron" took the top prize at this year's Cannes Film Festival, has received an honorary degree from American University in Washing-

Brazilian President João Bantista Figueiredo, 63, who had a heart attack last month, is in Cleveland for medical tests and possibly for surgery. Brazil has been governed by Vice President American Chaves since Sept. 23, five days af-Vice President Aureliano ter Figueiredo was stricken during a round of public appearances in Rio de Janeiro.

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